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VOL. XXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 15, 1892. NO. 49

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1892.

Mr. Cleveland will be a private citizen until the Fourth of next March, but his will is nevertheless regarded as law by the democrats in the present Congress, and they are at this very moment waiting to learn his pleasure before deciding upon their programme for the session, and shaking and quivering for fear that some of them may be selected as the victim of the great man's enmity, as was Speaker Crisp at the Reform Club banquet, in New York Saturday night—a most shameful and disgraceful thing it was too, on the part of Mr. Cleveland's friends. Senators Gorman, Brice and Carlisle, who went to New York ostensibly to consult with members of the democratic National Committee concerning the Senatorial situation in states in which the control of the legislatures are still in doubt, really went there to get Mr. Cleveland's ideas of what legislation should be taken up and what let alone by this Congress; and the result of their visit is to be laid before a joint caucus of the democrats of the House and Senate to be held in a few days. Mr. Cleveland's New York Reform Club speech is being carefully studied by those democrats who are anxious to stand well with the future dispenser of federal patronage, and some of them profess to be able to read between the lines of that speech, which is facetiously referred to here as "Cleveland's first message," more than can be seen by ordinary people.

The democrats are divided on the Senatorial question. The radical tariff smashers who claim Mr. Cleveland as one of their number, are in favor of resorting to extraordinary methods to obtain control of the Senate in the next Congress while those who make loud profession of intended tariff reform without really intending to make any radical changes in the tariff system of the country, under the leadership of Senator Hill in the Senate and of Speaker Crisp and Representative Springer in the House, hope that all the doubtful legislatures will send republican Senators, thus preventing the democrats controlling the Senate and giving them an excuse for not carrying out their campaign promises. Neither faction wants to see any more third party Senators elected. While probably a majority of the prominent republicans in Congress would rather see the democrats control the senate there is no disposition to help them elect Senators. An important conference of republicans, among those present being National committee men Clarkson, Manly and Estee, Gen. Algers, Representative Johnson, of North Dakota; Treasurer Bliss of the National committee; ex-senator Warner Miller and Mr. Geo. M. Pullman, was held here two days ago to discuss the senatorial situation. It would be impolitic to at this give t he conclusion arrived at. Suffice it to say that some people may be surprised at some of the political developments of the near future.

Ex-Speaker Reed, was riding up to the Capitol this morning in a street car, which by the way, is his favorite vehicle, when he was asked what he thought of the legislative outlook. He looked at his questioner critically for a moment, and then in a characteristic drawl so peculiarly his own, he replied: "Well, now that I think of it, my democratic friends have neglected or forgotten to take me in their confidence; so I will not venture an opinion."

Congress got through its first week very quietly, but it is probably only the calm which usually precedes a storm as the material for a dozen legislative combats is lying around loose at both ends of the Capitol, and only a spark is needed to touch things off; and there are some very careless individuals stalking around with fire-brands in their hands.

It is already apparent that the movement for the repeal of the present silver law stands a very poor show of accomplishing anything at this session; it seems to be utterly impossible for the opponents of the law to agree upon a substitute for it. Senator Teller who represents the silver men said on the subject: "The law is not what it ought to be, and we have always looked upon it as a temporary expedient, but it affords some relief. Until something better and more permanent is given us the silver men will naturally be opposed to its repeal. If the Brussels conference does nothing looking to relief, then we must do it. I am hopeful, however, that the conference will accomplish something, although it seems probable that it will adjourn until spring.

The free trade wing of the democratic party is making quite a determined fight against Speaker Crisp's candidacy for the Speakership of the next House. Until Saturday night the firing had all been from masked batteries, but Mr. Crisp's shameful treatment at the Reform Club banquet may be considered as the beginning of an open fight against his candidacy. It is believed that Senator Hill will throw the weight of his influence to Mr. Crisp and that the result of the contest will parctically settle in advance the tariff policy of the democratic party in the next Congress.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

A Celebreted Case to be Tried Over Again in November, 1896.

Benjamin Harrison vs. Grover Cleveland. Motion for new trial.

Now comes the plaintiff and asks the court to set aside the verdict of the people, and grant a new trial, for the following reasons:

1. The verdict is against sound sense and the general custom.

2. Newly discovered thunder and boodle, which could not with reasonable persuasion have been used at the trial.

3. The court erred in admitting certain ballots, which had the cross in the wrong circle.

4. Fraud perpetrated on the American people by Democratic liars and their henchmen.

5. Plaintiff was taken by surprise by the action of Ohio and Illinois, whereas had the claims of said States been set up. plaintiff would have hustled.

6. The verdict is excessive and greatly exceeds the amount of defendant's claim.

7. One-half the jury was drunk on the day after the verdict was rendered.

8. Certain of the jurrors had formed and expressed opinions before the case was submitted to them.

T. H. Carter, John Wanamaker,
Att'y for Plaintiff. Clerk.

Filed November 10, 1892.

Journal entry: J., 1862; page 11. Motion sustained, the new trial to take place four years from the date of the last trial.

By order of Uucle Sam.

Europe and America wonder what cholera is going to do next spring. An excellent way to make sure that the cholera will do nothing is to make provision for it now. It is pretty well settled that quarantine regulations are of much less avail than cleanliness in the homes and streets of a city. The average man is ignorant of the laws of sanitary science, but there are a few simple rules which anyone can understand and obey. The first to be done is to make sure that every dark corner in the house is clean. Let the cellar be carefully inspected. Allow no decaying vegetable matter to remain upon the premises within the house or outside of it. When the closets, the sink, the cellar, the drains and the back yard are carefully attended to and made clean, the next thing is to drive out dampness. Where this cannot be done by drainage alone, a simple device is to place large lumps of unslaked lime in every dark corner wherever there is a "damp smell" or a mouldy flavor. One would be surprised to see how, as the lime absorbs the dampness and falls apart in a beautiful white power, the dampness disappears and the mouldy odors depart. Now, to make sure that the work is well done, get a candle of brimstone, provided for the purpose by druggists, close all the cellar doors and windows, put the brimstone in a safe place on brickwork or in an iron pot, and then light it. It will fill every place with the fumes of the burning sulphur. It will kill all life, animal and vegetable. It will drive away the rats and mice. In a house so treated one may abide in peace, if he be temperate, industrious, having a good conscience, not being afraid, eating simple food, and sleeping the sleep of the just.—[The Christian Register.

A CURIOUS SITUATION.

The election last November in this country hinged largely upon the question whether it was better for the American people to raise their revenue in large part by a tax on imports or to raise it by levying a direct tax upon the people, and the people apparently decided against the tax on the foreigners.

Curiously enough, at the national convention of British farmers in London lately a resolution was almost unanimously adopted in favor of taxing imports so as to relieve the direct taxes upon the English people. The English farmer wants to try the very policy which a good many American farmers this fall voted to abandon. The perculiarity of the case is that while America is prosperous under its present tax system Europe suffers from general depression through purfuing the very policy we are now on the eve of adopting.

The governor of Colorado was one who welcomed the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Denver with cordial words. Governor Rout said:

If you could only vote, now, we would have a good time. I have been an advocate of woman suffrage for twenty years, and I am not ashamed of it. You will never be able to accomplish this grand work you have undertaken until you are allowed the ballot; and if I had it in my power, I would give every one of you the ballot before I left my present position.

THEY ARE BEING PERSECUTED.

Homestead Strikers Deny That There Was a Conspiracy to Poison Non-Union Men.

Pittsburg, Dec. 12—Informations are to be made shortly against persons implicated in the alleged poisoning plot against Homestead steel workers, and sensational developments are expected. As yet the attorneys for the Carnegie steel company are reticent, as the publication came before their plans had fully matured.

The alleged conspiracy was the principal topic of discussion here to-day. The strikers discredit the story and claim they are being persecuted, while counsel for the Carnegies assert that they will be able to substantiate the charges.

Secretary Killgallon, of the Amalgamated association, was seen this morning. He said: "The idea that the Amalgated association would take part in such a plot is preposterous. I do not know this man Beatty and never heard of him before. I assure you the Amalgamated association has had nothing whatever to do with the case in any case or form."

Secretary Breecke, one of the attorneys for Carnegie, was averse to talking on the subject, but finally said:

"The idea as to Beatty's statement in Louisville, that he was arrested to prevent his testifying who fired the first shot on the morning of the riot is nonsense. He was arrested because of his complicity in the poisoning plot and he knows it. The company is gathering more evidence against the leaders and every day adds something to the chain being forged around them. We think our case will be made the strongest by a few days' waiting We are sure none will escape."

William H. Gaches, treasurer of the Advisory Committee came down from Homestead to-day and in an interview said: "The charge that any member of the Advisory Board was a party to any plot to poison non union men is as false and it is ridiculous. No sane man will believe that any member of the Advisory Committee, clothed in his right mind, would enter into such a plot. Murder will always out, and this fact alone would prevent even the hot-headed men in our ranks from entering into a conspiracy with men like Beatty, of whom very little is known in Homestead."

HUGH O'DONNELL'S WISE COUNSE.

"If poison was administered to the non-union men—and I do not believe there was—the guilty parties were in no way connected with locked out men. Some individual may have done it but you can rest assured he did not act in accordance with instructions from the advisory board. If anyone had come to the committee with such a plan of getting the non-unionists of the mill he would have fared badly at the hands of the locked out men."

Hugh O'Donnell has seen in the county jail. He said he did not believe any man in Homestead was a party to such a villainous conspiracy; that if any non-unionist had been poisoned the drug had not been administered by any of the locked-out men. Mr. O'Donnell told Mr. Gaches who called upon him this morning, that it was the duty of every non-union man to assist the Carnegie officials to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Capt. E. Y. Beck, counsel for the Carnegie steel company, limited, and Deputy Sheriff Farrell, left for Louisville to-night, with requisition papers from Governor Pattison for Robert J. Beatty, who is under arrest there for complicity is the Homestead poisoning conspiracy. They had with them the confessions of the cooks who were to administer the poison to the non-union men, and were to receive $5,000 if the mills were shut down. Capt. Beck is fearful that he will not reach Louisville in time to prevent Beatty's release on a writ of habeas corpus. Deputy Sheriff Farrell will proceed at once to Frankfort to lay the requisition papers before Governor Moung.

Before leaving Capt. Beck said no more arrests would be made until his return, unless something unforseen should happen. Notwithstanding the denials of prominent members of the Amalgamated advisory board he said that it would be shown that members of the advisory board and members of the Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor were implicated in the plot. Captain Beck hopes to return with Beatty on Friday. The informatian against the latter has been changed from aggravated assault and battery to poisoning.

THE WISE MAN.

The wise man now puts his advertisement in the paper to tell the people who buy what he has to sell for the holidays. He knows that the people read the papers—this is a great reading public—and he knows that they read advertisements, because advertisements are news just as much as the local or telegraphic matter that is printed. The shrewd advertiser points the way. He tells the people what he has to sell, and he shows them that it is to their advantage to buy from him because he can sell to them as low, if not lower, than any other man in the same business. If you don't tell the people what you have to sell, how do you expect to sell? They can't guess what you have in stock. How can you tell the most people at the least cost? Through the advertising columns of the newspapers. When you adopt that method you pay for a good thing, and you get it. Advertising always pays.

WOULD GO TO ENGLAND OR GERMANY.

Mr. Albert H. Overman, president of the Overman Wheel Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., said to one of our correspondents a few days ago: "I care nothing for the Tariff on bicycles so far as I am personally concerned; but I of course prefer to pay my employes high wages, and that the Tariff enables me to do.

"I must get more for my bicycles than the Engtish manufactures do in Great Britian, because I pay double the wages that are paid there.

"If the Democratic party should get into power and remove the duty on bicycles admitting the foreign product free, I would pack up my machinery and take the entire equipment of my plant to Europe, wherever I could manufacture more cheaply, as fast as ships would carry it. Here I employ a thousand men. They would never be willing to accept half the wages they are now receiving without protest, conferences and strikes, and I wouldn't waste time trying to argue with them. I would simply go where labor would work for less than half the wages I am paying and be glad of the chance. I would of course take a few of my foremen with me, but the ordinary mechanic I could find in England or Germany, willing to work for less than half the wages I am paying. I would only have to hold up my finger and they would come by hundreds.

"I would then make my bicycles in Germany or England while ever it might be, box them flat and ship them right back to this market, where they would be set up and sold where they were once manufactured. Ocean freights are so low that they are hardly to be considered in a matter of this kind.

"I have gone abroad every summer for the last ten years, and know just what the conditions are over there.

"A manufacturer in Birmingham, England, who makes the same kind of goods I do, drove me around to the houses of his employes, who live like farm stock. 'Why don't you pay them higher wages?' I asked.

"'I can't he said,' 'because the German manufacturers come over here, steal my designs, make the goods in their own country and ship them back to Birmingham and sell them for half my price. There is no Tariff to protect me from such competition, and the result is my workingmen suffer.'"

I often think that I would like to go to sleep and wake up in the full enjoyment of my faculties a century later—say, about the year 2,000, said a physician lately. I believe that this will be successfully done. Cases of suspended animation for considerable periods of time frequently occur. I have myself pronouced people dead who are now in the full enjoyment of vigorous life. I have no doubt that thousands of people have been intombed alive after having been examined by reputable and careful physicians.

If the life-force may be so completely suspended for a day or two and then resumed, why may it not be taken up again after the lapse of a century or more? Irving makes Rip Van Winkle age during his twenty years' nap. That is, I think, wrong. Should the life be so completely suspended that a man would not require food there would be little or no waste, and he would wake up as youthful and vigorous as when he dozed off.

I believe that it will yet be possible for a man, by taking century naps, to enjoy a few years or more. I can see no good reasons for the reason that the nineteenth century has witnessed the high tide of scientific achievement.—[Religio-Philosophical Journal.

In a suit in Baltimore the court ruled that stock margins are wages when delivery of stock is not intended. That is a just and far-reaching decision. Every man who speculates on margins is a gambler. Such transactions should always be treated by the courts as gambling transactions. No legal recourse should be allowed to any margin gambler who imagines that he has been defrauded by his agent, and all parties to such a transaction should be liable to a heavy penalty. Wherever the laws against gambling are not now comprehensive enough to reach the high-toned margin gamblers they should be made so.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Columbian Exposition will furnish the greatest educational opportunity of the century. The attendance of large numbers of the teachers will tend greatly to the adornment of all the educational interests of the nation by reason of the culture and growth that may be obtained from a visit to the fair. In consideration of these facts the Board of Education of Chicago has granted the petition of the Board of Lady Managers, asking for the use of a number of school houses during the months of July and August, 1893, for the lady teachers of limited means, at a nominal price, who would otherwise be unable to obtain accommodations at this most crowded period of the Exposition.

These schools have been placed by Mrs. Palmer in charge of Mrs. Solomon Thatcher a member of the executive committee for Chicago. Mrs. Thatcher has devised a plan to equip and carry on this hospitable work which meets with the approval of the Board of Education.

The School Board have granted these buildings with certain necessary conditions. The buildings must be insured, cleaned, seats removed and replaced without expense to the city; bonds must be given that the schools will be returned in good order in time for the opening of the schools the first Monday in September.

The plan contemplates a fee of $2, which shall entitle a teacher to lodgings in one of the school dormitories at the nominal cost of thirty-five cents per day for a term not to exceed two weeks; this limit is fixed in order that as many as possible may enjoy these privileges. This fee in addition to the price of lodging per day will cover all necessary expenses.

The schools will be selected with reference to their convenience to the Fair grounds.

These schools are magnificent structures of fine architectural proportion, two and three stories in height, containing each froom twelve to fifteen rooms, thirty feet wide by sixty feet long. These rooms are high and provided with abundant light and ventilation, and are approached by wide staircases and well lighted halls. Each room will be furnished with cots, mattresses, pillow chairs and simple toilet necessaries. One room in each building will be arranged as a reading room where in the evenings the teachers may assemble.

Each building will be in charge of an intelligent lady-like matron, who will be able to give the ladies any necessary information or assistance.

This graceful act of hospitality of the Board of Education extends to teachers a safe and comfortable home under the auspices of the Lady Managers, at so small a cost, will be highly appreciated by all teachers.

Those wishing to enjoy these opportunities must apply at an early day, as ample time will be required to make the necessary preparations.

It is suggested that to simplify details that whenever possible each principal or one person authorized by principal apply for whole number of accommodations required by his staff of teachers. Receipts will be sent entitling holder to lodgings in dormitory at date and for time specified: Any teacher holding receipt and unable to attend the Fair can transfer receipt to another teacher.

The whole time during which the schools may be occupied will be divided into terms of two weeks each. Teachers applying first will have choice of time and houses nearest the Fair allotted to them. All applications must be sent to

Mrs. Solomon Thatcher,
Lady Manager,
River Forest, West Chicago, Ill.

HOLD TO THE TRUTH.

George Fox said, in his quaint way: "The truth above all things beareth away the victory." The Quaker pioneer was right. Defeated to-day, truth is sure of its victory to-morrow. Once having spoken it and stood for it should make one its loyal follower and upholder for all time.

In the campaign just closed the Protection Republicans told the truth about the McKinley Tariff. They said that it greatly enlarged our free list; that it raised some duties, left some as they were and reduced others, giving us a lower rate of duty on the average of our total imports than any tariff for the past forty years. They said that our home trade and our foreign commerce were greater under it than ever before; that more wage-workers were employed, at wages higher in proportion to cost of living, than ever; that the great interest was cared for and helped by it as never before: that greater capital was more actively employed than ever; that the total of saving bank deposits, showing the distribution of wealth among the people, were greater than ever; that "trusts" and "combines" existed in Free-Trade England as well as at home, were controlled with us by Democrats as well as Republicans, and that Tariff legislation had no effect on their rise or their methods. They said that a tariff was not a tax added to the cost of articles, imported or home made, but that home competition checkmated foreign monopoly and so gave us reasonable prices, which employment enabled us to pay for easier than the English people under their Free-Trade can pay their prices. They said that varied industry was a help to higher civilization; that farm and factory and mine should be neighbors and allies. They declared that our national prosperity—meaning thereby the betterment of the condition of the people as well as the growing wealth of the capitalist—was greater than that of any other nation and greater for the past thirty years, under Protection than in any preceding period of Free-Trade Tariff for revenue only.

All this has been not alleged, but proved many times by testimony strong enough to be accepted in any court of justice.

Our truth is temporarily defeated. Shall we desert it? That would be not only moral cowardice, but shame and defeat for all time to come—weakness and folly hand in hand.

LARGE INHERITANCES SHOULD BE TAXED.

Mr. Gould's death points a moral in regard to the theory that a large part of the revenue neccessary for conducting the goverment of the country could be obtained by a graduated tax on inheritances. This one man has left behind him a fortune variously estimated at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000; has the community no claim on his estate?

It is now known that Mr. Gould's money will be divided, among his children. These, with the exception of the oldest son, have had no hand in earning the money (even if it had all been honestly earned), and it is morally certain that they all get too much money for their own good. Some of them will probably give themselves up to lives of luxurious ease and selfish indulgence; others may become lovers of money, like their father, and devote all their faculties to the business of increasing the large store which he has bequeathed to them; while still others may become vicious spendthrifts, and sacrifice money and health in the pursuit of sensual pleasures: It is not likely, in the ordinary course of things, that any one of the children o such a father will become an enthusiastic philanthropist and turn his fortune to good account for the benefit of mankind.

Seeing, then, that the young Goulds did not earn this vast amount of wealth, and that it is more likely to injure them than to benefit them, and in view of the fact that it is an open question how far any individual should be allowed to go in appropriating for his own benefit the wealth of the country, is it not reasonable that the State and National governments should each step in and claim a share of the dead man's property, in return for the protection which has been given him and which will be given to his heirs? And should not the proportion of the estate thus restored to the ownership of the people be determined by the magnitude of the estate?

If the Government should claim one quarter of Mr. Gould's fortune before it reaches his children, each of them would still have a larger income than he could possibly need for his own use. And this tax would not deprive any one of the heirs of anything that has ever belonged to him.

And the same remarks will apply, in a modified sense, to everyone of the colossal fortunes that have been and are being piledup by individuals. These fortunes are all the result of special advantages or special faculties which the men who acquire them possess, and which the laws of the land enable these men to turn to good account. Should not the law in turn protect the community against the overreaching acquisitiveness of the individual?

This argument would not apply at all to small fortunes resulting from hard work and economical living, which are left for the support of the family after the husband and father has passed away. An estate valued at less than $10,000 should, we think, be left untaxed, and from that amount up to $100,000 the tax should be comparative light, but for every additional $100,000, or fraction thereof, the rate of taxation should be increased. And all donations made within thirty days of the decease of the testator should be counted as a portion of the estate for the purpose of taxation.

Ohio and Colorado have undertaken to provide clothing for all children of school age whose parents are unable to clothe them.

It is reported that two educated negro women at Vasten have begun the publication of the first newspaper in the Congo Free State,

THE HALF-CASTE.

AN OLD GOVERNESS'S TALE---FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MISS MULOCK.

"We know what we are, but we know not what we may be," as my quaintly clever niece and name-child, Cassia, a great reader and quoter of Shakspeare, would say. And truly, who could have thought that I, a plain governess, should in my old age have become a writer. Yet I cannot invent a plot—I must write nothing but truth. Here I pause, recollecting painfully that in my first sentence I have sinned against truth by entitling Cassia my "niece and name-child," when, strictly speaking, she is neither the one nor the other. She is no blood-relation at all, and my own name happens to be Cassandra. I always disliked it heartily until Mr. Sutherland called me—— But I forgot that I must explain a little.

Mr. Sutherland was—no, thank Heaven!—is, a very good man; a friend of my late father, and of the same business—an Indian merchant. When in my twenty-fifth year my dear father died, and we were ruined—a quiet way of expressing this, but in time one learns to speak so quietly of every pang—Mr. Sutherland was very kind to my mother and to me. I remember, as though it were yesterday, one day, when he sat with us in our little parlor, and hearing my mother calling me "Cassie," said laughingly that I always put him in mind of a certain Indian spice. "In fact," he added, looking affectionately at my dear, gentle, little mother, and approvingly—yes, it was approvingly, at me—"in fact, I think we three sitting thus, with myself in the center, might be likened to myrrh, aloes, and cassia." One similitude was untrue; for he was not bitter but "sweet as summer." However, from that time he always called me Cassia. I rather like the name, and latterly it was very kind of him to—— There I am forestalling my history again!

When I was twenty-five, as I said, I first went out as governess. This plan was the result of many consultations between my mother and myself. A hard thing was my leaving home; but I found I could thereby earn a larger and more regular salary, part of which being put by, would sometime enable me to live altogether with my mother. Such were her plannings and hopes for the future. As for my own——But it is idle to dwell upon things so long past. God knew best, and it all comes to the same at the end of life.

It was through Mr. Sutherland that I got my first situation. He wrote my mother a hurried letter, saying he had arranged for me to enter a family concerning whom he would explain before my departure. But something hindered his coming; it was a public meeting, I remember; for, though still a young man, he was held in much honor among the city merchants, and knew the affairs of India well, from early residence there. Of course, having these duties to fulfill, it was natural he should not recollect my departure; so I started without seeing him, and without knowing more of my future abode than its name, and that of my employer. It was a Yorkshire village, and the gentleman whose family I was going to was a Mr. Le Poer.

My long journey was dreary—God knows how dreary! in youth one suffers so much; and parting from my mother was any time a sufficient grief. In those days railways were not numerous, and I had to journey a good way by coach. About eleven at night I found myself at my destination. At the door a maid-servant appeared; no one else: it was scarcely to be expected by "the governess." This was a new and sad "coming home" to me. I was shown to my bedroom, hearing, as I passed the landing, much rustling of dresses and "squittling" away of little feet. (I ought to apologize for that odd expression, which I think I learned when I was quite a child, and used to go angling with my father and Mr. Sutherland. It means a scattering off in all directions, as a shoal of minnows do when you throw a pebble among them.) I asked if the family were gone to bed, and was informed "no;" so I arranged my dress and went down-stairs, unconsciously reassured by the fact that the house was neither so large nor so aristocratic as my very liberal salary had inclined me to expect.

"Who shall I say, miss?" asked the rather untidy servant, meeting me in the lobby, and staring with all her eyes, as if a stranger were some rare sight.

"Miss Pryor," I said, thinking regretfully that I should be henceforth that, and not "Cassia;" and seeing the maid still stared, I added, with an effort: "I am the new governess."

So under that double announcement I appeared at the parlor-door. The room was rather dark: there were two candles; but one had been extinguished, and was being hurriedly relighted as I entered. At first I saw nothing clearly: then I perceived a little pale lady sitting at one end of the table, and two half-grown up girls, dressed in "going-out-to-tea" costume, seated primly together on the sofa. There was a third; but she vanished out of one door as I entered the other.

"Miss Pryor, I believe?" said a timid voice—so timid that I could hardly believe that it was a lady addressing her governess. I glanced at her: she was a little woman with pale hair and light eyes—frightened-looking eyes—that just rose and fell in a minute. I said "I was Miss Pryor, and concluded I addressed Mrs. Le Poer." She answered, "Yes, yes;" and held out, hesitatingly, a thin, cold, bird-like hand, which I took rather warmly than otherwise; for I felt really sorry for her evident nervousness. It seemed so strange for anybody to be afraid of me. "My daughters, Miss Pryor," she then said, in a louder tone. Whereupon the two girls rose, courtesied, blushed—seemingly more from awkwardness than modesty—and sat down again. I shook hands with both, trying to take the initiative, and make myself sociable and at home—a difficult matter, my position feeling much like that of a fly in an ice-house.

"These are my pupils, then?" said I, cheerfully. "Which is Miss Zillah?"—for I remembered Mr. Sutherland had mentioned that name in his letter, and its peculiarity naturally struck me.

The mother and daughters looked rather blankly at each other; and the former said: "This is Miss Le Poer and Miss Matilda—Zillah is not in the room at present."

"Oh, a third sister?" I observed.

"No," rather pertly answered Miss Le Poer; "Zill is not our sister at all, but only a sort of distant relation of pa's, whom he is very kind to and maintains at his own expense, and who mends our stockings and brushes our hair of nights, and whom we are very kind to also."

"Oh, indeed!" was all I said in reply to this running stream of very provincially-spoken and unpunctuated English. I was rather puzzled, too; for if my memory was correct—and I generally remembered Mr. Sutherland's letters very clearly, probably because they were themselves so clear—he had particularly mentioned my future pupil, Zillah Le Poer, and no Miss Le Poer besides. I waited with some curiosity for the girl's reappearance; at last I ventured to say: "I should like to see Miss Zillah. I understood"—here I hesitated, but thought afterward that plain speech was best—"I understood from Mr. Sutherland that she was to be my pupil."

"Of course, of course," hastily said the lady, and I fancied she colored slightly. "Caroline, fetch your cousin."

Caroline sulkily went out, and shortly returned, followed by a girl older than herself, though clad in childish, or rather servant fashion, with short petticoats, short sleeves, and a big brown-holland pinafore. "Zill wouldn't stay to be dressed," explained Caroline, in a loud whisper to her mother; at which Mrs. Le Poer looked more nervous and uncomfortable than ever.

Meanwhile I observed my pupil. I had fancied the Zillah so carefully intrusted to my care by Mr. Sutherland to be a grown young lady, who only wanted "finishing." I even thought she might be a beauty. With some surprise, I found her a half-caste girl—with an olive complexion, full Hindoo lips, and eyes very black and bright. She was untidily dressed; which looked the worse, since she was almost a woman grown; though her dull, heavy face had the stupidity of an ultra-stupid child. I saw all this; for somehow—probably because I had heard of her before—I examined the girl rather closely. Zillah herself stared at me much as if I had been a wild animal, and then put her finger in her mouth with a babyish air.

"How do you do, my dear?" said I, desperately, feeling that all four pair of family-eyes were upon me. "I hope we shall be good friends soon." And I put out my hand.

At first the girl seemed not to understand that I meant to shake hands with her. Then she irresolutely poked out her brown fingers, having first taken the precaution to wipe them on her pinafore. I made another remark or two about my being her governess, and her studying with her cousins, at which she opened her large eyes with a dull amaze, but I never heard the sound of her voice.

It must have been now near twelve o'clock. I thought it odd the girls should be kept up so late; and began at last to speculate whether I was to see Mr. Le Poer. My conjectures were soon set at rest by a loud pull at the door-bell, which made Mrs. Le Poer spring up from her chair, and Zillah vanish like lightning. The two others sat cowed, with their hands before them, and I myself felt none of the bravest. So upon this frightened group the master of the honse walked in.

"Hullo, Mrs. Le Poer! Cary! Zill, you fool! Confound it, where's the supper?" (I might have asked that, too, being very hungry.) "What the deuce are you all about?"

"My dear!" whispered the wife, beseechingly, as she met him at the door, and seemed pointing to me.

Certainly I could not have believed that the voice I just heard belonged to the gentleman who had now entered. The gentleman, I repeat; for I never saw one who more thoroughly looked the character. He was about fifty, very handsome, very well dressed—his whole mien bespeaking that stately, gracious courtliness which now, except in rare instances, belongs to a past age. Bowing, he examined me curiously, with a look that somehow or other made me uncomfortable. He seemed viewing over my feminine attractions as a horse-dealer does the points of a new bargain. But soon the interest of the look died away. I knew he considered me as all others did—a very plain and shy young woman, perhaps lady-like (I believe I was that, for I heard of some one saying so), but nothing more.

"I have the pleasure of meeting Miss Pryor?" said he, in an ultra-bland tone, which, after his first coarse manner, would have positively startled me, had I not noticed that the two are often combined in the same individual. (I always distrust a man who speaks in a very mild, measured, womanish voice.)

I mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. Sutherland.

"Oh, I recollect," said he stiffly; "Mr. Sutherland informed you that—that ——" He evidently wished to find out exactly what I knew of himself and his family.

Now, it being always my habit to speak the plain truth, I saw no reason why I should not gratify him; so I stated the simple facts of our friend's letter to my mother—that he had found for me a situation in the family of a Mr. Le Poer, and had particularly charged me with completing the education of Miss Zillah Le Poer.

"Oh!" said Mr. Le Poer. "Were those all your instructions, my dear Miss Pryor?" he added, insinuatingly.

I answered that I knew no more, having missed seeing Mr. Sutherland before I came away.

"Then you come quite a stranger into my family? I hope you have received the hearty welcome a stranger should receive, and I trust you will soon cease to merit that name." So saying, he graciously touched the tips of my fingers, and in mellifluous tones ordered supper, gently reproaching his wife for having delayed that meal. "You know, my dear, it was a pity to wait for me; and Miss Pryor must be needing refreshment."

Indeed I was being literally famished. The meal was ordinary enough—mere bread, butter and cheese; but Mr. Le Poer did the honors with most gentlemanly courtesy. I thought, never did a poor governess meet with such attention! The girls did not sup with us; they had taken the earliest opportunity of disappearing; nor was the half-caste cousin again visible. We had soon done eating—that is, Mrs. Le Poer and I; for the gentleman seemed so indifferent to the very moderate attractions of his table, that from this fact, and from a certain redness of his eyes, I could not help suspecting he had well supped before. Still, that did not prevent his asking for wine; and having politely drank with me, he composed himself to have a little confidential talk while he finished the decanter.

"Miss Pryor, do you correspond with Mr. Sutherland?"

The abruptness of his question startled me. I felt my cheeks tingling as I answered most truthfully, "No."

"Still, you are a dear and valued friend of his, he tells me?"

I felt glad, so glad that I forgot to make the due answer about Mr. Sutherland's being "very kind."

My host had probably gained the information he wanted, and became communicative on his part. "I ought, my dear young lady, to explain a few things concerning your pupils, which have been thus accidently omitted by my friend, Mr. Sutherland, who could not better have acceded to my request than by sending a lady like yourself to instruct my family." Here he bowed, and I bowed. We did a great deal in that way of dumb civility, as it saved him trouble and me words. "My daughters you have seen. They are, I believe, tolerably well informed for such mere children." I wondered if I had rightly judged them at thirteen and fourteen. "My only trouble, Miss Pryor, is concerning my niece." Here I looked surprised, not suspecting Zillah to be so near a relative. "I call her niece through habit, and for the sake of her father, my poor deceased brother," continued Mr. Le Poer, with a lengthened and martyr-like visage; "but in truth she has no legal claim to belong to my family. My brother—sad fellow always—Indian life not over-scrupulous—ties between natives and Europeans: in fact, my dear Miss Pryor, Zillah's mother—— You understand?"

Ignorant as I was, I did dimly understand, colored deeply, and was silent. In the unpleasant pause which ensued, I noticed that Mrs. Le Poer had let her knitting fall, and sat gazing on her husband with a blank, horrified look, until he called her to order by an impressive "A little more wine, my dear!" Her head sank with an alarmed gesture, and her lord and master continued addressing me: "Of course this explanation is in strict confidence. Regard for my brother's memory induces me to keep the secret, and to bring up this girl exactly as my own—except," he added, recollecting himself, "with a slight, indeed a necessary difference. Therefore you will educate them all alike; at least so far as Zillah's small capacity allows. I believe," and he smiled sarcastically, "her modicum of intellect is not greater than generally belongs to her mother's race. She would make an excellent *ayah* and that is all."

"Poor thing!" I thought, not inclined to despise her even after this painful information; how could I, when—now that fairly nonplussed me! What made the girl an object of interest to Mr. Sutherland? and why did he mention her as Miss Zillah Le Poer when she could legally have no right to the name? I should, in my straightforward way, have asked the question, but Mr. Le Poer's manner showed that he wished no more conversation. He hinted something about my fatigue, and the advisability of retiring; nay, even lighted my candle for me, and dismissed his wife and myself with an air so pleasant and gracious, that I thought I had scarcely ever seen such a perfect gentleman.

Mrs. Le Poer preceded me up-stairs to my room, bade me good-night, asked, timidly, but kindly, if all was to my liking, and if I would take anything more—seemed half-inclined to say something else, and then, hearing her husband's voice, instantaneously disappeared.

I was at last alone. I sat thinking over this strange evening—so strange that it kept my thoughts from immediately flying where I had supposed they were sure to fly. During my cogitations there came a knock at the door, and on my answering it, a voice spoke without, in a dull, sullen tone, and an accent slightly foreign and broken—"Please do you want to be called to-morrow, and will you have any hot water?"

I opened the door at once to Zillah. "Is it you, dear? Come in and say good-night to me."

The girl entered with the air and manner of a servant except for a certain desperate sullenness. I took her hand, and thanked her for coming to see after my comforts. She looked thoroughly astonished; but as I went on talking, began to watch me with more interest. Once she even smiled, which threw a soft expression over her mouth. I cannot tell what reason I had—whether from a mere impulse of kindness, with which my own state of desolation had something to do, or whether I compelled myself from a sense of duty to take all means of making a good first impression on the girl's feelings—but when I bade Zillah good-night I leaned forward, and just touched her brown cheek with mine—French fashion; for I could not really kiss anybody except for love.

I never saw a creature so utterly amazed! She might never have received that token of affection since her birth. She muttered a few unintelligible words—I fancy they were in Hindostanee—flung herself before me, Eastern fashion, and my poor hand was kissed passionately, weepingly, as the beloved ladies' hands are in novels and romances. Ah! my hand was never kissed save by this poor child!

All passed in a moment, and I had hardly recovered my first surprise when Zillah was gone. I sat a little while, feeling as strange as if I had suddenly become the heroine of a fairy tale; then caught a vision of my own known self, with my pale, tired face, and sad-colored gown. It soon brought me back to the realities of life, and to the fact that I was now two hundred miles away from my mother and from—London.

I had not been three weeks resident in the Le Poer family, before I discovered that if out of the domestic mysteries into which I became gradually initiated I could create any fairy tale, it would certainly be that of "Cinderella;" but my poor Cinderella had all the troubles of her prototype without any of the graces either of mind or person. It is a great mistake to suppose that every victim of tyranny must of necessity be an angel. On most minds oppression has exactly the opposite effect. It dulls the faculties, stupefies the instinctive sense of right, and makes the most awful havoc among the natural affections. I was often forced to doubt whether Mr. Le Poer was very far wrong when he called Zillah by his favorite name of the "ugly little devil." There was something quite demoniac in her black eyes at times. She was lazy too—full of the languor of her native clime. Neither threats nor punishments could rouse her into the slightest activity. The only person to whom she paid the least attention was Mrs. Le Poer, who alone never ill-used her. Poor lady! she was too broken-spirited to ill-use anybody; but she never praised. I do not think Zillah had heard the common civility, "Thank you," until I came into the house; since, when I uttered it, she seemed scarcely to believe her ears. When she joined us in the school-room I found the girl was very ignorant. Her youngest cousin was far before her even in the commonest knowledge; and, as in all cases of deadened intellect, it cost her incalculable trouble to learn the simplest things. I took infinite pains with her, aye, and felt in her a strong interest—ten times stronger than in the other two; yet for weeks she seemed scarcely to have advanced at all. However, it must be taken into account that she was rarely suffered to remain with me half the school-hours without being summoned to some menial duty or other; and the one maid-servant bestowed on me many black looks, as being the cause why she herself had some times to do a morning's household work alone.

Often I puzzled myself in seeing how strangely incompatible was Zillah's position with Mr. Sutherland's expressed desire concerning her. Sometimes I thought I would write and explain all to him; but I did not like. Nor did I tell my mother half the *desagrements* and odd things belonging to this family—considering that such reticence even toward her nearest kindred is every governess's duty. In all domestic circles there must be a little Eleusinia, the secrets of which chance observers should strictly keep.

More than once I determined to take advantage of the very polite and sociable terms which Mr. Le Poer and myself were on, to speak to him on the subject, and argue that his benevolence in adopting his brother's unfortunate child might not suffer by being testified in a more complete and gracious form. But he was so little at home—and no wonder; for the miserably dull, secluded and painfully-economical way in which they lived could have little charms for a man of fashion and talent, or at least the remains of such, which he evidently was. And so agreeable as he could be! His conversation at meals—the only time I ever saw him—was a positive relief from the dull blank, broken only by the girls' squabbles and their mother's faint remonstrances and complaints. But whenever, by dint of great courage, I contrived to bring Zillah's name on the tapis, he always so adroitly crept out of the subject, without pointedly changing it, that afterward I used to wonder how I had contrived to forget my purpose, and leave matters as they were.

The next scheme I tried was one which, in many family jars and family bitternesses among which my calling has placed me, I have found to answer amazingly well. It is my maxim that "a wrong is seldom a one-sided wrong;" and when you cannot amend one party the next best thing is to try the other. Likewise, I always had a doctrine that it is only those who have the instinct and the sins of servitude who will remain hopelessly oppressed. I determined to try if there was anything in Zillah's mind or disposition that could be awakened, so as to render her worthy of a higher position than that she had held. And as my firm belief is, that everything and everybody in time rise or sink to their own proper level, so I felt convinced that if there were any natural superiority in Zillah, all the tyranny in the world would not keep her the pitiable Cinderella of such ordinary people as the Le Poers.

I began my system by teaching her, not in public, where she was exposed to the silent but not less apparent contempt of her cousins, but at night in my own room after all the house had retired. I made this hour as little like lessons as possible, by letting her sit and work with me, or brush my hair, instructing her orally the while. As much as her reserve permitted, I lured her into conversation on every indifferent subject. All I wanted was to get at the girl's heart.

One day I was lecturing her in a quiet way on the subject concerning which she was the first young woman that needed lecturing—care over her personal appearance. She certainly was the most slovenly girl I ever saw. Poor thing! she had many excuses; for, though the whole family dressed shabbily, and, worse—tawdrily, her clothes were the meanest of all. Still, nothing but positive rags can excuse a woman for neglecting womanly neatness. I often urged despairingly upon poor Zillah that the coarsest frock was no apology for untidy hair; that the most unpleasant work did not exclude the possibility of making face and hands clean after it was over.

"Look at yours, my dear," said I once, taking the reluctant fingers and spreading them out on mine. Then I saw what I have often noticed in the Hindoo race, how delicate was the shape of her hands, even despite her hard servant's work. I told her so; for in a creature so crushed there was little fear of exciting vanity, and I made it a point to praise her every good quality, personal or mental.

Zillah looked pleased. "My hands are like my mother's, who was very handsome, and a Parsee."

"Do you remember her?"

"A little, not much; and chiefly her hands which were covered with rings. One, a great diamond, was worth, she told me, ever so many hundred rupees. It was lost once and my mother cried. I saw it a good while after on my father's finger when he was dying," continued she carelessly; and afterward added mysteriously, "I think he stole it."

"Hush, child! hush! It is wrong to speak so of a dead father," cried I, much shocked.

"Is it? Well, I'll not do it if it vexes you, Miss Pryor."

This seemed her only consciousness of right and wrong—pleasing or displeasing me. It argued well for her being guided by the affections. I asked her again about her father: somehow, with a feminine prejudice, natural though scarcely right, I felt a delicacy in mentioning the mother. But she was the only parent of whom Zillah would speak. "I hardly know," "I can't remember," "I don't care," were all the answers my questions won.

"You saw your father when he was dying?" I persisted. "What did he say to you?"

"I don't remember, except that I was like my mother. All the rest was mere swearing, as uncle swears at me now. But uncle did not do it then."

"So Mr. Le Poer was present."

"Yes; and the ugly, horrible-looking man they said was my father, talked to him in whispers, and uncle took me on his knee and called me 'My dear.' He never did so afterward."

I asked her one more question—"How long was this ago?" and she said, "Several years; she did not recollect how many."

I talked to her no more that night, but bade her go to rest. In fact my mind was so full of her that I was glad to get her visible self out of the way. She went, lazily and stupidly as ever. Only at the door she paused. "You won't tell what I've been saying, Miss Pryor?—You'll not mention my mother before them? I did once, and they laughed and made game of her, uncle and all. They did—they——" She stopped, literally foaming at the mouth with rage.

"Come in again; do, my poor child," said I, gently approaching. But she shut the door hurriedly, and ran down-stairs to the kitchen, where she slept with her dire enemy, yet sole companion, the servant-maid.

Six months after coming to the Le Poers' I began heartily to wish for some of my salary; not that I had any doubt of it—Mr. Sutherland had said it was safe and sure—but I wanted some replenishment of my wardrobe, and besides it was near my mother's birthday, when I always took care she had some nice useful gift. It quite puzzled me to think what little luxury she wanted, for she wrote me word Mr. Sutherland brought her so many. "He was just like a son to her," she said—Ah me!

One day, when disconsolately examining my last pair of boots—the "wee boots," that for a foolish reason I had, were one of my few feminine vanities—I took courage to go down-stairs and ask Mr. Le Poer "if he could make it convenient," &c., &c.

"My dear Miss Pryor," said he, with most gentlemanly *empressement*, "if I had thought—indeed you should have asked me before. Let me see, you have been here six months, and our stipulated sum was——"

I thought he hesitated on account of the delicacy some gentlemen feel in business-dealings with a lady; indeed I supposed it was from that cause he had never spoken to me on money matters. However, I felt no such delicacy, but answered plainly: "My salary, Mr. Sutherland said, was to be one hundred guineas a year."

"Exactly so; and payable yearly, I believe?" Mr. Le Poer added carelessly.

Now, I had not remembered that; but of course he knew. However, I looked and felt disappointed. At last as Mr. Le Poer spoke with the greatest politeness, I confessed the fact that I wanted the money for habiliments.

"Oh, is that all? Then pray, my excellent young lady, go with Caroline to H—— at once. Order anything you like of my tradespeople. Bid them put all to my account; we can settle afterward. No excuses; indeed you must." He bowed me away with the air of a benefactor disdaining gratitude, and set off immediately on one of his frequent jaunts. There was no help for it; so I accepted his plan and went to H—— with Caroline and Matilda.

It seemed a long time since I had been in any town, and the girls might never have been there in their lives, so eagerly did they linger at shop-windows, admiring and longing after finery. The younger consoled the elder, saying that they would have all these sort of grand things some time. "It's only four years," whispered she, just four years, and then that stupid Zill ——" Here Caroline pushed her away with an angry "hush!" and walked up to my side with a prim smile. I thought it strange, but took no notice, always disliking to play the governess out of school-hours.

Another odd thing happened the same week. There came a letter to Mr. Le Poer from Mr. Sutherland. I could not help noticing this, as it lay on the mantel-shelf two days before the former returned, and I used to see it always when I sat at meals. His—Mr. Sutherland's I mean—was a fair, large hand, which would have caught any one's eye: besides, it was like old times to see it again.

I happened to be by when Mr. Le Poer opened the letter. He was so anxious over it that he did not notice my presence. Perhaps it was wrong of me to glance toward him, but yet natural, considering it was the letter of a friend of mine. I saw a little note inclosed, the address of which I was almost sure bore my name. I waited, thinking he would give it to me. I even made some slight movement to attract his attention. He looked up—he actually started—but the next moment smiled, as only Mr. Le Poer could smile.

"News from our friend, you see!" said he, showing me the outside envelope. "He is quite well, and—let me consider,"—glancing over his own letter—"he sends his kindest remembrances to you. A most worthy man is Mr. Sutherland."

So saying he folded the epistle, and placed it in his desk. The little note, which he had turned seal uppermost he quietly put unopened, into his pocket. It must have been my own delusion then. Yet I was disappointed.

At the expiration of my first year as a governess, just as I was looking with untold eagerness to my midsummer holidays, when I was at length to go home to my mother—for the journey to London was too expensive to admit of that happiness more than once a year—there happened a great disaster to the Le Poer family; no less than that terrible scourge, typhus fever. Matilda took it first, then Caroline, then the mother. These three were scarcely convalescent when Zillah caught the fever in her turn, and had it more dangerously than any of the rest. Her life was in danger for many days, during which I had the sole anxiety and responsibility; for Mr. Le Poer, on the first tidings of the fever, had taken flight, and been visible at home no more. True, he wrote every other day most touching letters, and I in return kept him constantly informed as to the progress of his wife and children. When Zillah was taken ill, however, I did not think it necessary to send him word concerning her, feeling that the poor orphan's life was precious to no one. I never was more surprised than when on Mr. Le Poer's venturing back and finding Zillah in the crisis of her disease, his terror and anxiety appeared uncontrollable.

"Good God!" he cried, "Zillah ill? Zillah going to die? Impossible! Why was I not informed before? Confound you, madam!"—and he turned furiously to his still ailing wife—"did you not think?—Are you mad—quite mad?"

I declare I thought he was. Mrs. Le Poer only sobbed in silence. Meanwhile the outcries of the delirious girl were heard in the very parlor. I had given her my room; I thought, poor soul, she should not die in her damp kitchen-closet.

Mr. Le Poer turned absolutely white with terror—he who had expressed only mild concern when his wife and daughters were in peril. "Miss Pryor," said he, hoarsely, "something must be done. The girl must be saved; I'd snatch her from the very fiend himself! Send for advice, physicians, nurses; send to Leeds, Liverpool—to London even. Only, by ——, she must not die!"

Poor Zillah did not die. She was saved, for Heaven's strange purposes; though I, in my then blindness, often and often, while sitting by her bedside, thought it would be better did she slip quietly out of the bitter world in which she seemed to be only an unsightly and trampled weed. Mr. Le Poer's wonted anxiety did not end with her convalescence, which was very slow. "She may die yet!" I heard him muttering to himself, the first day after he saw his niece. "Miss Pryor, my wife is a fool—I mean a rather undecided person. Tell me what you think ought to be done for Zillah's recovery?" I prescribed, but with little hope that my advice would be followed—immediate change to sea air. "It shall be done!" at once said he. "Mrs. Le Poer and the girls can take care of her; or stay—she likes you best. Miss Pryor, are you willing to go?"

This question perfectly confounded me. I had been so longingly anticipating my going home—delayed, as in common charity I could not but delay it, on account of the fever. Now this trouble was over I had quite counted on my departure. That very week I had been preparing my small wardrobe, so as to look as nice as possible in my mother's eyes. She had given me a hint to do so, since she and I were to spend the vacation together at Mr. Sutherland's country-house, and old Mr. Sutherland was so very particular.

"Why do you hesitate?" said Mr. Le Poer rather sharply. "Are you thinking of the money? You shall have any additional salary—£50 more, if you choose. Upon my soul, madam, you shall! only I entreat you to go."

I would not have minded his entreaties, but I was touched by those of Zillah, who seemed terrified at the idea of going to a strange place without me. Then, too, the additional money, not unneeded; for Mr. Sutherland, so kindly generous in other things, had the still rarer generosity never to offer us that. I determined to write and tell my mother the position of affairs. Her good judgment would decide; or if hers failed, she would be sure to appeal to Mr. Sutherland, her trusty and only adviser since my father died; and I was content to abide by his decision.

He did decide. He told my mother that it was his earnest wish I should stay a little longer with Zillah Le Poer, whom he called "his ward." Her history, he said, he would inform me when we met; which must be soon, as he was contemplating returning to India for some years, and had something to communicate to me before he went away.

Mr. Sutherland returning to India! And before his departure he must see me—me! It was a very simple and natural thing, as I felt afterward, but not then. I did what he desired—as indeed I had long been in the habit of doing—and accompanied Zillah.

I had supposed that we should go to some near wateringplace, or at all events to the Liverpool shore. Indeed I had pointedly recommended Tanmere where, as I stated to Mr. Le Poer, there was living an aunt of Mr. Sutherland's who would have taken lodgings or done anything in her power for her nephew's ward. To my surprise he objected to this plan. After staying a night in Liverpool, instead of crossing to the opposite shore, as I expected, he put us all—that is, Zillah, the two girls and myself—on board the Belfast boat, and there we found ourselves floating across the Irish Channel!

The two Misses Le Poer were considerably frightened; Zillah looked most happy. She said it reminded her of her voyage to England when she was a little child. She had never seen the sea since. Long after we got out of sight of land she and I sat together on the deck in the calm summer evening, talking of this Indian voyage and what it was like, and what people did during the long four months from land to land. She gave me much information to which I listened with strange interest. I well remember, fool that I was! sitting on the deck of that Belfast boat, with the sun dipping into the sea before us, and the moon rising on the other side—sitting and thinking what it would be to feel one's self on the deck of some India-bound ship, alone, or else in companionship that might make the word still correct, according to its original reading—all one. An etymological notion worthy of a poor governess!

The only remarkable event of our voyage was my sudden introduction by Mr. Le Poer to a personage whom I had not thought existed. "My son, Miss Pryor; my eldest and only son, Lieut. Augustus Le Poer."

I was very considerably surprised, as I had never heard of the young gentleman. I could only conjecture what I afterward found to be the truth, that this was the son of a former marriage, and that there had been some family quarrel, lately healed. The lieutenant bowed to me, and I to him. Zillah, who sat by me, had no share in the introduction, until the young man, sticking his glass in his eye, stared at her energetically, muttering to his father some question, in which I just detected the words, "odd fish."

"Only Zillah," answered Mr. Le Poer carelessly. "Child, this is your cousin Augustus, lately returned from foreign service. Shake hands with him."

Zillah listlessly obeyed; but her "cousin" seemed not at all to relish the title. He cast his eyes superciliously over her. I must confess my poor child's appearance was not very attractive. I did not wonder that Lieutenant Augustus merely nodded his head, twirled his mustache, and walked away. Zillah just looked lazily after him, and then her eyes declined upon the beautiful expanse of sea.

For my part I watched our new friend with some curiosity and amusement, especially when Caroline and Matilda appeared, trying to do the agreeable. The lieutenant was to them evidently the *beau ideal* of a brother. For myself I did not admire him at all. Unluckily, if I have three positive aversions in the world, it is for dandies, men with mustaches, and soldiers—and he was a compound of all three. Also, he was a small man; and I, like most little women, have a great reverence for height in the other sex. Not universally, for some of my truest friends have been diminutive men—excellent, noble, admirable Zaccheuses. Still, from an ancient prejudice, acquired—no matter how—my first impression any man is usually in proportion to inches; therefore Lieutenant Le P[illegible] did not stand very high in my estimation.

Continued next week.

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DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

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Ripans Tabules banish pain and prolong life. Ripans Tabules contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. Ripans Tabules are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. One dose gives relief. The best general family medicine ever offered to the public. Circulars sent on application. Experienced and thoroughly qualified physicians are connected with the Ripans Chemical Company, and patients are invited to write for special instructions in peculiar cases. Their letters will receive such attention as they require, free of charge. Always keep **Ripans Tabules** in the house and when you travel take some with you. They are put up in small vials, which may be conveniently carried in the vest pocket or portmonnaie.

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

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If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS: it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

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COMPLEXION PRESERVED DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.

G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and stretch your hand forward; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

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to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

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Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company, 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WAS JAY GOULD GREAT?

This is a question that can only be answered after some standard has been established by which to measure the man. What is the true standard of greatness? Wherein does it consist?

Mr. Gould was certainly a remarkable man. In his own line he was unique. His achievements were marvellous, and the impression which he made on the men who came much in contact with him was very deep and peculiar. He was not only at the head of the class; he had no rival who could get within sight of him.

But, was he a great man?

Yes—If the ideas commonly entertained among us are correct. Success is the most popular divinity of the present age, and Jay Gould was successful to a degree which few minds are capable even of realizing.

It is said that he has left behind him $70,000,000 as the result of his accumulations. How much is $70,000,000? What idea does that row of figures make upon the mind? If Mr. Gould had that amount of capital, and if it yielded him interest at the rate of six per cent., then he could have spent or given away $479.50 every hour of every day and every hour of every night without being any poorer at the end of the year. Just imagine a man with an income of $11,500 every day of his life, Sundays included.

One would think that such a man would at least have taken pleasure in giving away each Sunday the $11,500 which his money was yielding him on that day, if he did keep all the rest of the week's earnings for himself. But, alas, there is no record of any such evidence that Mr. Gould loved his fellow-men and desired to please God. He did, no doubt, give away a considerable amount of money in his life, but he probably gained more in one month than he gave away in his whole lifetime.

Mr. Gould's career was a success, an astonishing success, a bewildering success; and if success is the evidence of greatness, Mr. Gould was an exceptionally great man.

But does greatness consist in outward success? Is it to be measured by visible achievements? Not so thought the Man of Nazareth. Cradled in a manger, rejected by His people, put to death on the cross, His career from beginning to end was marked by humiliation and self-denial. He had not even "where to lay His head," and was dependent upon others, mostly poor people, for the very necessities of life. If the life of Jesus was infinitely great, then that of Jay Gould must have been infinitely little, for the one was diametrically opposed to the other—the motive and plan of the one were the reverse of the motive and plan of the other.

And the teachings of Jesus were in full accord with His life. He did not expect to achieve outward success, and He taught His followers to seek spiritual good and to labor for the spiritual good of others, looking upon outward advantages and disadvantages as matters of little moment.

What is the value now to Jay Gould of all his splendid achievements and accumulations? He has taken nothing away with him but his character and his record. Stripped of his stocks and bonds he has gone to find his true level among men in a world where success counts for nothing, but character for everything. He has laid up much treasure for his children; how much has he laid up for himself? He has done great things in the world; how much has he done for the world? Is the world the better or the worse for his achievements and the record which accompanies them?

The railroads and other enterprises which he promoted are, indeed, useful, but might not the world have obtained these benefits at less cost, if a few years later, if Jay Gould had never lived? Has not his career stimulated the worldly ambition and covetousness of multitudes and started them on the road to spiritual ruin?

The world worships success and the church itself, bows down before the successful man, if only he will allow it to share in his success. And yet Mr. Gould never got very far into the good graces either of the world or of the church. And the reason is that he did not value the flattery that is bought with gold. That is one of the most respectable features in his character; he was, at all events, no hypocrite. He did not try to pass himself off for a benevolent man, as he might easily have done, by giving away one or two hundred thousand dollars every few months for charitable and religious purposes. He would scarcely have missed such donations, and if he had coveted applause while he lived and had desired to die in the "odor of sanctity," he could have purchased these advantages easily enough by practicing the kind of "charity" which in the eyes of men covers a multitude of sins.—N. Y. Witness.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Andrew Carnegie offers to give half of the $18,000 needed to complete the Lithgow Library fund at Augusta if others will provide the rest. This is a fine thing for Augusta, and while Mr. Carnegie is about it he might do something to help the poor people at Homestead, who are debarred by the black list from work and wages, and are consequently in need of food and fire. Books will appease mental hunger, but for physical hunger bread is necessary —[Portland Advertiser.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1893 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this worldfamous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calander and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ sixty hands in the mechanical work and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained without cost of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

ALL changes are not progressive. The modern game of foot-ball has the general appearance of being founded, not on the Rugby game, but on the old-time country fair scramble for a greased pig.—[New York Herald.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

THE Government of Austria has resolved to take control of the telephone lines in that country. Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, and telephones is not very far distant in this country.—St. Louis Monitor.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.

Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. s 24-1 y

—Joshua F. Folk returns thanks to all who assisted him and furnished comfort to his family during their late bereavement Every act of kindness will be gratefully remembered by him for all time to come.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

LABRADOR, a country which we always associate with Arctic snowdrifts, icebergs, etc., has 900 specimens of flowering plants, 59 ferns, and over 250 specimens of mosses and lichens.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

—Jacob V. Thomas and family have closed their house on Allegheny Street for the winter. They will spend the next three or four months in Philadelphia.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT A BABY?

Maybe you think this is a new business, sending out babies on application; it has been done before, however, but never have those furnished been so near the original sample as this one. Everyone will exclaim, "Well! that's the sweetest baby I ever saw!" This little black-and-white engraving can give you but a faint idea of the exquisite original,

"I'M A DAISY."

which we propose to send to you, transportation paid. The little darling rests against a pillow, and is in the act of drawing off its pink sock, the mate of which has been pulled off and flung aside with a triumphant coo. The flesh tints are perfect, and the eyes follow you, no matter where you stand. The exquisite reproductions of this greatest painting of Ida Waugh (the most celebrated of modern painters of baby life) are to be given to those who subscribe to Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893. The reproductions cannot be told from the original, which cost $400, and are the same size (17x22 inches). The baby is life size, and absolutely lifelike. We have also in preparation, to present to our subscribers during 1893, other great pictures by such artists as Percy Moran, Maud Humphrey, Louis Deschamps, and others of world-wide renown. Take only two examples of what we did during the past year, "A Yard of Pansies," and "A White House Orchid" by the wife of President Harrison, and you will see what our promises mean.

Those who subscribe for Demorest's Family Magazine for 1893 will possess a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides a Magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep everyone posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion Magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and we give you, *free of cost*, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2, and you will really get over $25 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send 10 cents for a specimen copy.

Would you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Common glass may break or not the minute you light your lamp; if not, the first draft may break it; if not, it may break from a mere whim.

Tough glass chimneys, Macbeth's "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

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PRICE 50 CTS.

IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

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Nothing On Earth Will MAKE HENS LAY LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.

Good for Moulting Hens.

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. "No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.

If you can't get it send to us. We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of THE BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RUPTURE

DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year **at special rates**, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

MYSTIC CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. CURES IN A DAY

A New and Wonderful Discovery

which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.

Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money. Write for treatise and testimonials.

PRICE, 75 CENTS. Dr. I. A. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS-BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY to the greatest been ever offered weak men. FREE WITH ALL BELTS. Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., No. 819 Broadway, New York.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 18	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 21	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 35	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 58	4 55
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11	5 19
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25	5 26
Milesburg	22.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 20	5 59
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 48	6 41
Julian	32.9	6 06	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.0	6 12	11 26	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 36	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 49	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 12
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 02	8 17	7 3
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 7
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 46
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 41
Fowler—f	9.2	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	30.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 04
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 40	9 18
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 49
Beech Creek	45.6	10 20	5 13	9 49
Mill Hall	51.3	10 33	5 24	10 05
Flemington	52.5	10 28	5 27	10 00
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 35	10 11

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
5 05	8 31	SCOTIA	25.5	9 21	4 47
5 25	10 21	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	9 09	4 27
5 37	10 28	8.7 Penna. Furnace	16.9	8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	8 50	4 08
5 50	10 46	12.3 Marengo f	13.6	8 46	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	8 37	3 55
6 04	10 58	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	8 31	3 49
6 05	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	8 19	3 [illegible]
6 28	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 10
6 40	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 1
6 50	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD. Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 5.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.1[illegible] a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	Eastward a.m.	p.m.
0	8.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.8	6.15	2.25	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.8	6.15	2.25	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.10	5.35
5.4	6.20	2.35	Biehl f		9.00	5.24
6.8	6.25	2.40	Vicksburg		8.58	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG		8.43	5.10
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.36	5.06
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30	4.49
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont		8.27	4.2
18.6	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17	4.0
23.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f		8.06	4.55
28.9	7.33	3.38	Cherry Run f		7.53	4.2
32.2	7.43	3.48	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.43	4.13
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39	4.07
36.6	7.58	4.00	Coburn		7.30	4.00
39.6	8.01	4.03	Zerby f		7.21	3.52
43.4	8.10	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12	3 48
46.2	8.18	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05	3.32
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f		6.51	3.23
54.6	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.43	3.16
56.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38	3.11
58.8	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29	
63.9	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		WESTWARD 1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar— Lv	am	am	pm	pm	pm
5 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 30		10 30		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 35		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 35	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19		5 16		
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24		5 20		
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29		5 23		
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35		5 30		
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R. THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

		WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 39 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
GRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	12 00 m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	3 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 20 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila	4 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 32 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 20 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore Express	l'ves L Haven	7 20 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 48 a m
"	" Wms'port	8 25 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	" Phila	3 15 a m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane week days	6 30 a m
"	" Renovo	10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie daily	5 27 p m
"	" Renovo	10 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	11 25 p m
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 22 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO A'D'N	leaves Renovo	4 45 p m
"	" arrives at Harrisburg	10 05 p m
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m
WMS'PORT EXP.	lv's Wms'port	2 42 a m
"	" arrives at Har

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary, "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley, " "

District.	Name.	Address.
Bellefonte, N W	W. I. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro.	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg " 1	W S S Crissman	Philipsburg
" " 2	Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
" " 3	W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover, Philipsb'g	
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp E P	J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp W P	C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp N P	Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp E P	Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp W P	Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp E P	Claudius B Hess	Fairbook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg " N P	Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Gregg " S P	John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg " E P,	Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines " E P	Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halees " W P	James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon "	Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard " N. G.	Fletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty " D M	Burlew	Blanchard
Marion " E P	Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buf'lo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp N P	Andrew Gregg.	Centre Hall
Potter " S P	Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush " N P	David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush " S P	Alexander Miller.	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe E P	Alfred Lucas	SnowSnow
SnowShoe W P	John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp N P	John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring " S P	M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring " W P	W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Fort Matilda

THE STATE GRANGE.

Master Rhone Reviews the Year's Work and Marks Some Recommendations.

Several hundred delegates were present at the opening of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry at Harrisburg last Tuesday afternoon. The annual address of Leonard H. Rhone, worthy master, was read, He reports that since the last meeting twenty-six new granges have been organized, five dormant granges have reorganized and three Pomona granges instituted, aggregating nearly 5,000 new members during the year. The finances of the order are in a healthy condition. He speaks encouragingly of the co-operative system and the ability of grangers by means of it to purchase everything cheaper. He recommends the grange insurance companies and the temple of Ceres fund, The work of the women in the grange is gratefully acknowledged. The inequality of taxation is discussed and it is suggested that the legislative committee be continued to look after the interest of the farmer during the approaching session of the legislature. He favors free mail deliveries in the rural district. He thinks the aid of the legislature should be invoked to prevent food adulteration and also to check gambling in farm products. All legal-tender currency, he says, should have equal power and capacity to make purchases and pay debts, and the free coinage of silver and gold and the insurance of legal-tender notes in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements of trade and commerce should be insisted upon.

Among other things he favors the election of United States senators by the people and suggests that the farmers must have relief, even if they have to refuse to purchase manufacturers' productions. He says the farmers are almost a unit in their demand for a flexible currency of $40 or $50 per capita and thinks the establishment of mortage banks by farmers would be a good thing.

At the public meeting in the evening speeches were made by Gov. Pattison, Luther S. Kaufman of the National Dairy association and John Trimble, secretary of the official grange. The report of Overseer McHenry was also submitted.

If you are offered a bottle of Salvation Oil, without wrapper, or mutilated or defaced, don't buy it at any price, you may be sure that there is something wrong—it may be a worthless or dangerous counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package, in a yellow wrapper Be on your guard!

THE LAW IN RELATION TO STRAY ANIMALS.

We copy from an exchange the following in relation to the proper cause to pursue in taking up stray animals. It will be seen that is important to go strictly according to law. If you take up a stray animal you must, within ten days, give notice of it to your township clerk, who must make an entry of the same; then you advertise the animal in your local paper, and sixty days after such advertisement has appeared you apply to a justice of the peace to sell the animal; he issues a warrant to the constable, who gives ten days notice by posters and then sell it, and you get it, or your expenses, according to the sale. The penalty for taking up a stray animal and not giving notice $5, and, besides this, the owner can come upon your place and take it away without saying anything.

EDITORS TABLE.

The Christmas number of THE COTTAGE HEARTH comes to us in a handsome holiday cover, and is filled with good stories and articles appropriate to the season. The opening story, by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, is very bright and entertaining and in the author's best vein. Miss Deristhe L. Hoyt furnishes an Art Talk on Sandro Botticelli, one of the Italian Old Masters. Hezekiah Butterworth furnishes a Christmas story in verse, entitled *The Old Stage Sleigh*. One of the daintiest little Christmas stories of the season is that by Amy E. Blanchard, entitled *The Gift that went a-begging*. In *The Tragedy of Gallatin Valley* we are given a glimpse of the lawlessness of the early days in the far West. Edmund Kirke completes his account of *A Day with a Great Frenchman*, A story of *An Unconscious Hero*, as told by M. A. C. Williard, is a splendid piece of character sketching. *Sketches from Life*, by J. Torrey Connor is followed by a brief article on *Rose Hawthorne Lathrop*, by John Oldham. The regular departments are crowded full of seasonable hints and suggestions. Two pages are devoted to an illustrated article on *Furs: the Fashions in Skins and Manufacture*. The prospectus for 1893, in addition to an unusually good line of stories and articles, announces the Eben E. Rexford, so well known to the readers of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, is to begin in the January number a Floral Department under the title, *Talks about Flowers*. (W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston. $1.50 a year.)

In view sf the fact that Sir Edwin Arnold will very likely be the next poet-laureate, one turns with interest to his most entertaining article in the December COSMOPOLITAN on a "Japanese Watering Place." The same number contains seven portraits of Tennyson and interesting views of his late home and surroundings. Thos. Gorman has penetrated the mysteries of the silent trappists' monastery with a profane kodak; Murat Halstead discusses "Varieties of American Journalism;" Herrmann throws "Light on the Black Art" and Theodore Rcosevelt and Maurice Thompson each contribute interesting articles. A feature of the number is twenty four portraits of Parisian journalists, with sketches of their work, A curious bit is found in the contrast of the double frontispieces which adorn the magazine—on one side the marvelous painting of "The Conquerors," by Fritel, which attracted so much attention at the last Paris salon, and on the other "The Conquered," by Anton Deitrich; in the one the heroes of war moving down the vista of the centuries in magnificent array between ghastly lines of naked corpses, the other the unfortunate of all times and lands flocking beneath the gentle hand of the loving Christ. The COSMOPOLITAN will mark its first edition of 150,000 copies—that for January—by the offer of 1000 free scholarships. In return for introducing the COSMOPOLITAN into certain neighborhoods the COSMOPOLITAN offers to any young man or woman free tuition, board, lodging and laundry at Yale, Vassar, Harvard, or any of the leading colleges, schools of art, music, medicine, or science. They send out a pamphlet on application telling how to obtain one of these free scholarships.

LITERARY NOTES.

The first of the unpublished material by Henry Ward Beecher, recently purchased by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, will appear in the January issue of that magazine, and presents, among other things, the great preacher's hitherto unprinted opinion on "Wine Drinking on New Year's Day."

Two famous preachers have written striking articles soon to be printed in *The Ladies' Home Journal*: one by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., on "Are Society Women insincere?" and the other by Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D., on "Are Women More Religions than Men?"

Strauss, the waltz writer, has sent over his new waltz, which *The Ladies' Home Journal* is going to publish in its pages, and is said by musical judges to be one of the brightest pieces of dance music ever produced by him.

—A collection will be taken in the Bellefonte Presbyterian church next Sunday morning for the relief of Ministers who have devoted their life to the work, have worn out in the service and are unable to keep tnemselves. Gen. Beaver, presented this subject to the congregation last Sunday he thinks this church should give three hunddred dollars to this project.

It excels all others. She speaks from long experience. Mrs. S. T. Moore, Jerseyville, Ill., writes: "I can truthfully say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup excels all other preparations of a like nature. We have used it for over five years, and would not be without it.

See card of J. C. Weaver insurance agent which appears for first time in this weeks issue of Republican Mr. Weaver is a square man and always looks after the interest of his patrons call on him when you want your property insured.

A WONDERFUL TALE.

An Almost Unparalleled Case Of Suffering.

EXTRICATED FROM A PIT OF ABJECT DARKNESS AND DESPAIR.

Emerged Again Into the Sunlight, Saved!

The best writers during all the ages have with eloquent pens, depicted the awful mental suffering of hopelessness and darkest despair. Dante De Quincy and others painted in never to be forgotten shades of sombre blackness the mind utterly devoid of hope, wretched with lost courage, despondent, disheartened.

But in real life we have never heard a more heart-felt tale of suffering, mental and physicial, than that told us by a most estimable lady, Mrs. J. P. Swift, who lives at 2789 Washington St., Roston, Mass.

"Four years ago," she said, "I was in a position of complete physical and nervous prostration, had but little appetite, severe indigestion, stomach distended with gas, constipation, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, pain in the back of the neck and base of the brain, and was so nervous and despondent that life was a burden.

"As a result of this condition, other weaknesses peculiar to my sex, fell upon me, until I was utterly wretched.

"After much medical treatment and constant failure, I was indnced to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It was in a faint-hearted way and with little hope, but I soon began to sleep better, my digestion improved, the pain in the head became less severe and I gradual ly gained strength until I felt as if I had been extricated from a pit of abject darkness and despair and emerged into the sun light!

"Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy saved me! Very many of my friends to whom I have recommended the remedy, can attest to similar results in their own cases.

"It is truly a wonderful medicine and might well be called the 'Woman's Friend.'"

It is a fact that the sick are despairing.

How many thousands of sufferers there are who, from repeated failures to find relief, lack courage, become despondent and almost lose all hope of ever getting anything to cure them!

And yet if they will use this remarkable medicine, which is purely vegetable and harmless and can be procured at any drug gist's, how soon will their gloom and despair be turned to hope and joy! Mrs. Swift has recommended it to a great many of her friends who have been cured, and it will cure you if you will use it.

It is by no means a simple patent medicine but is the marvellous discovery of a specialist eminent in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th Street, New York. The Doctor also gives to all the privilege of consulting him free of charge, and any who desire can call upon him or write him a description of the case.

POOR DUT HONEST.

Charlie Sullivan is a poor but honest Irish lad, who, while walking down Washington street, found a wallet containing checks and money to the value of several hundred dollars. Although almost destitute, he returned it to its owners, Messrs. A. P. Ordway & Co., proprietors of Sulphur Bitters, who gave him a liberal reward, and also gave him six bottles of Sulphur Bitters for his mother, who has been a terrible sufferer with rheumatism, and who returned many blessings after being cured by their use.—*Weekly World*.

AN EVANGELIST'S WORK AT HUNTINGDON.

A correspondent of the Huntingdon News writes to that paper as follows about the work of Rev. Smiley:

Huntingdon and vicinity has witnessed during the past ten days a religious interest that has not been manifest here for nearly twenty years. Like the revival of 1876, when hundreds were turned unto the Lord, this series of meetings will form an interesting chapter in the history of this place. There has been no excitement and no sensational methods employed. Mr. Smiley has been preaching the simple gospel twice daily and the earnest presentation of the truth has attracted such congregations, that the large auditorium of the Presbyterian church at times could not accommodate the people. A conservative estimate places the number of people who attended the meetings on Sabbath at twenty-five hundred many of whom had not been inside a church for years. We would not attempt an estimate of the far reaching results of a series of union evangelistic meetings conducted on scriptural lines as these have been. We already feel the immediate results in the stimulated faith and devotion of Christians in all our churches.

It would seem from the number of requests for prayer handed to Mr. Smiley each evening, and the number of inquirers asking to be instructed in the way of life, that every man and woman, young and old, in this community, who is not identified with some of our churches, had been spoken to personally about his or her spiritual welfare. It was well remarked by one of the pastors that if these union services had done nothing more than draw to the sanctuary the non-church-goers, that in itself would amply repay us for the effort. But add to this the personal work and prayers of the Christians, the close bond of unity formed in this union effort among all our churches, the higher tone given to Christian life, and the numbers who have been converted, we find many reasons to thank God for moving our ministers to invite Rev. Mr. Smiley to "come over and help us." He will carry away with him the benediction of many who have been blessed by his words, and the hearty God speed of all our citizens.

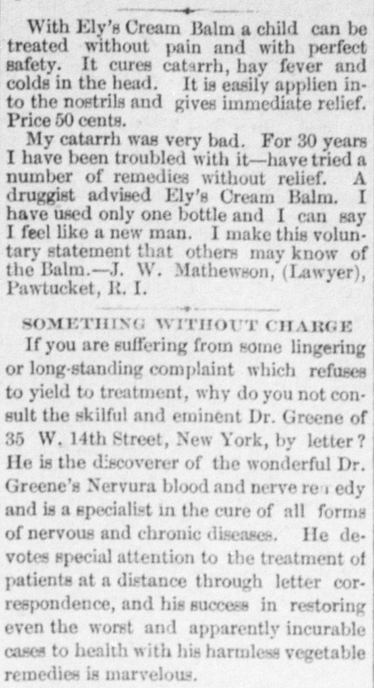
With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. It cures catarrh, hay fever and colds in the head. It is easily applien into the nostrils and gives immediate relief. Price 50 cents.

My catarrh was very bad. For 30 years I have been troubled with it—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist advised Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

SOMETHING WITHOUT CHARGE

If you are suffering from some lingering or long-standing complaint which refuses to yield to treatment, why do you not consult the skilful and eminent Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, by letter? He is the discoverer of the wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and is a specialist in the cure of all forms of nervous and chronic diseases. He devotes special attention to the treatment of patients at a distance through letter correspondence, and his success in restoring even the worst and apparently incurable cases to health with his harmless vegetable remedies is marvelous.

Write him a description of your case and he will return a carefully considered answer fully explaining your disease and giving you a perfect understanding of all its symptoms, free of expense. It will, therefore, cost you nothing to consult him and there is almost a positive assurance of being cured, as thousands of others have been. Send for his symptom blank to fill out.



Mr. Herman Hicks
Of Rochester, N. Y.

Deaf for a Year

Caused by

Catarrh in the Head

Catarrh is a CONSTITUTIONAL disease, and requires a CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY like Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure it. Read:

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I entirely lost my hearing and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians attempt it, but no improvement was apparent. **I could distinguish no sound.** I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without the expectation of any lasting help. To my **surprise and great joy** I found when I had taken three bottles that my **hearing was returning.** I kept on till I had taken three more. It is now over a year and I can **hear perfectly well.** I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a **remarkable case,** and cordially recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to all who have catarrh." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

Garfield Tea

Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N. Y.

Cures Sick Headache

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which is

Clean, Unsensational and Just the Paper

for the

AMERICAN HOME.

THE PRESS has the best possible organization to secure news from the most important sources, and with nearly 400 correspondents in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, the State and near at home news is covered with a routine carefulness and attention to detail not even attempted by any other paper

The Press has also the best of correspondents in all the great cities of the United States, as well as financial and railroad experts in Chicago and the West, who keep the paper more than abreast with events.

The columns of the Sunday Press are enriched by contributions from those whose names are written high in our lists of great authors, novelists, essayists, as well as from men of high rank in public life. The best authors know that their best audiences are the readers of the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Press.

In politics the Press knows no other master than the people and the past year has seen, as has been seen before, the marked fact that it is subservient to no political boss. It has no political ambitions to foster, but looks after the interests of its readers, and delivers itself upon the issues of the day in a manner both frank and fearless, letting the facts speak for themselves and evading no issues but meeting them all on the basis of fair play to all men at all times. Its pages know no distinctions and the rights of one class over another are neither recognized nor supported.

Advertisements of Help Wanted may be in The Press for One Cent a Word, Advertisements of Situations Wanted ½ Cent a word. Special days for advertisements, Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday.

TERMS OF THE PRESS:

Daily (except Sunday) one year	$6 00
" " " one month	50
" (including Sunday) one year	7 50
" " " one month	65
Sunday, one year	2 00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year	1 00

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48 4t Philadelphia, Pa.

1893.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1893 will continue to maintain the unrivaled standard of excellence which has characterized it from the beginning. Among the notable features for the year there will be new novels by A. Conan Doyle, Constance Fenimore Woolson, and William Black. Short stories will be contributed by the most popular writers of the day, including Mary E Wilkins, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Brander Matthews, and many others. The illustrated descriptive papers will embrace articles by Julian Ralph on new Southern and Western subjects; by Theodore Child on India; by Poultney Bigelow on Russia and Germany; by Richard Harding Davis on a London Season; by Col. T. A. Dodge on Eastern Riders, etc. Edwin A. Abbey's illustration of Shakespeare's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Eliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

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Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December for each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each, by mail, post paid.

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1893.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is acknowledged as standing first among illustrated weekly periodicals in America. It occupies a place between that of the buried daily paper and that of the less timely monthly magazine. It includes both literature and news, and presents with equal force and felicity the real events of current history and the imaginative themes of fiction. On account of this very complete series of illustrations of the World's Fair, it will be not only the best guide to the great Exposition, but also its best souvenir. Every public event of general interest will be fully illustrated in its pages. Its contributions being from the best writers and artists in this country, it will continue to excel in literature news and illustrations, all other publications of its class.

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Paper Hangers **Wanted!**

To sell and hang our goods on commission as agents, Address with stamp for reply.

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JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.

Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa. Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

RUPTURE!

Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 831 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

AUDITORS NOTICE In the Orphans Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Wm Montgomery late of Howard township deceased. The undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said court to distribute the fund in the hands of willis Weaver administrator of Wm Montgomery to and among those legally entitled to receive tae same given notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte for the duties of his appointment on Jan. 6th 1893 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

E. R. CHAMBERS,
Auditor.

1893.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The serials for 1893 will be written by Walter Besant and Edna Lyall, Christine Terhune Perrick will furnish a practical series, entitled "At the Toilet." Grace King, Olive Thorne Miller, and Candace Wheeler will be frequent contributors. The work of women in the Columbian Exposition will be fully represented with many illustrations. W. T. Higginson, in 'Women and Men,' will please a cultivated audience.

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—THE—

---NEW YORK LEDGER.---

THE LEADING FAMILY WEEKLY OF AMERICA.

Gives the following, a partial list only, of its main attractions.

1 COMPLETE NOVELETTES ILLUSTRATED,—one novelette complete in each issue by such authors as;

Maurice Thompson, Mrs William Winter,
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3 VALUABLE ARTICLES FOR WOMEN. "The Woman's World," a full page devoted to interesting and useful gossip about household matters, children, servants, fashion, etiquette and society.

"From the World's Four Corners," a column of bright and breezy chat about the women of the day and what they are doing.

4 "CHILDREN ALL OVER THE WORLD," a column department each week, intended to be read aloud to the little ones of the family.

5 LIVELY AND INTERESTING SHORT STORIES of adventure, athletics, business, travel, journalism, the sea, etc., by such writers as:

Amelia E Barr, Kate M Cleary,
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6 HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND SCIENCE in brief articles.

7 CRISP EDITORIALS on topics of the day.

8 A VALUABLE CORRESPONDENCE department

Special Christmas, Easter, Fourth-of-July and Thanksgiving Numbers, with artistically illuminated covers.

A $4.00 PAPER FOR ONLY $2.00.

FREE—New subscribers who send $2 will receive the paper FREE to January 1, 1893, and for a full year from that date. They thus get free our superb Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

Address ROBERT BONNER'S SONS,
182 William St., New York City.

And all this for only $2 a year. Fifty-two numbers of from 16 to 24 pages.

A Year of Delight for All Young People.

WIDE AWAKE

IN 1893 WILL PRESENT OVER 1200 PAGES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

FOUR—GREAT—SERIAL—STORIES.

GUERT TEN EYCK, by William O Stoddard. A Story of Young America.

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PIOKEE AND HER PEOPLE, by Theodora R Jenness. A story of Indians of to-day.

THE OCALA BOY, by Maurice Thompson. A Story of Elorida—with a moral.

A few of the leading features in WIDE AWAKE for 1893:

WHITTIER WITH THE CHILDREN—
A delightful illustrated account by Margaret Sidney of the poet's love for childhood.

AMONG MY BAREFOOTS—
A characteristic account of his especial wards by Tello J d'Apery, the famous boy editor.

WISHING—
A sparkling comedy for children by Wm Grant. Adapted for home or school acting.

MR VAN GELT'S CASE—
A Christmas story by Wm O Stoddard.

THE GOLD HUNTER'S of HAPPY VALLEY by John Preston True.

FROM CORDOVA TO CATHAY—
From illustrated papers by Frederick A Ober on the places made famous by the struggles and triumphs of Columbus.

JOHN KNOWLTON'S WAY—
The story of a real American, by Edward Everett Hale.

PRACTICAL PAPERS FOR OUR GIRLS AND BOYS—By Annie H. Ryder, Sallie J. White and Annie Sawyer Downs.

SUPREME MOMENTS SINCE 1492.
Certain significant epochs in the world's history for the boys and girls to think over.

WIDE AWAKE Athletics will contain articles on Games and Sports with explicit diagrams and directions by the most eminent experts.

There will be Stories of Adventure, Home Life, Patriotism, Travel, History and School Life; with Poems of Places, Seasons, Sentiment, Childhood, Valor and Fun. Valuable Practical Articles.

Specimen copy, with premium list, 5 cents

WIDE AWAKE IS $2.40 A YEAR;
20 CTS. A NUMBER.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,
Publishers, BOSTON, Mass.

Clothes

REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.

23 48 1f WILLIAM McCLELLAN.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris,
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris,
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell,

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms. No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4: also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Saturday at 3 P. M. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. McManus as a law office. A good variety of break, pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand. Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

"Do not drink wine nor strong drink—thou, nor thy sons with thee—when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generation."—LEV. 10:9.

"Now, therefore, beware I pray thee, and drink not wine nor stronk drink, and eat not any unclean thing."—JUDGES 13:4.

"He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich."—PROV. 21:17.

Consider these facts

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

We know a commercial traveler who was taken dangerously ill in Glasgow, when far away from his home. When the medical man saw him, he said—

"You must have some brandy."

"No," he answered, "I have studied the nature of brandy, and I will not take it."

The medical man protested that it would save his life.

"I will not take it," replied the patient.

The ladies in the hotel were told of this and two of them went into his room and implored him for the sake of his wife and family, to imbibe the brandy.

"No," he replied, I believe that brandy is of no use as a medicine, and I will not take it."

The medical attendants then agreed to call in an eminent physician, and have his advice. To this the traveler at once assented, and expressed his readiness to pay the consultation fee.

The great man, white-haired and venerable, came to the bedside of the invalid and carefully examined him. In quiet tones he then said—

"You are in great pain. Yes, in great pain, my friend. They tell me you will not take brandy. You are quite right. You need no brandy." Nor was any stimulant given him. Quiet, rest, warmth wholesome food, and some gentle medicine cured him of the pain and sickness, and he has done many a good day's work since. Had he taken the brandy everybody would have said that it, and it alone had cured him. But he recovered without it.

THE BROKEN BLOOD VESSEL.

There was a young lady visiting in London, and while in a shop she suddenly broke a blood vessel. She was gently removed to a private house, laid on a sofa, and had brandy administered to her. A medical man was summoned, and when he came into the room and felt her pulse, her friends told him they had given her brandy, as though they had done the right thing.

"Brandy!" exclaimed he, "you could not have done a worse thing. Send for some ice. So ice, not brandy, was needed. The lady was not given any more alcohol, and found ice both safer and better. In cases of bleeding, beware of brandy. Try what ice will do.

"YOU MUST TAKE SOME PORTER."

A gentleman had been visiting a number of cholera patients in a low neighborhood, when he was taken ill. As he became convalescent his medical man told him he must buy some bottles of porter.

"What for?" said he.

"O! to set you up, of course."

"Well, if I get a dozen bottles of porter, do you know what will be in them?"

"No."

"Then, doctor, I decline taking medicine of which you know nothing."

Nor did he order the porter, and he soon recovered his health and strength in perfection, and has ever since been remarkable for his robust constitution. Porter is not the elixir of life.

THE BAD KNEE.

In the Midland countries there is a large boarding-school for boys. We have seen sixty or seventy of them at their desks; and fine, merry, strong, clear lads they were. No intoxicating drinks whatever are placed on the table, and yet several brewers and wine merchants send their sons there for education. This proves that even dealers in strong drink do not regard it as essential to their intellectual activity and physical health. Well, one of the young gentlemen had a white swelling on his knee, and was sent home for medical treatment. When the family doctor arrived and examined the limb he evidently thought it a serious case, and said—

"What sort of a school are you at?"

"Oh, a jolly school."

"What kind of a master have you?"

"Oh, a jolly master,"

"But what sort of a table does he keep?"

"Oh, a jolly table."

"Yes, yes; but what does he give you to drink?"

"Oh, the governor's a teetotaller; he puts nothing but water on the table."

"Then," said the doctor to the patient's anxious mother, "we can save his limb. Do not fear; he will soon get better." And he did so, and went back to his desk, his games, and his "jolly table"—not less jolly to him now that he knew water-drinking had been so good for him.

The W. C. T. U. of the Province of Ontario has declared for "the enfranchisement of women all along the line." They passed resolutions "applauding Mr. Balour, M. P. P., for pushing through a bill allowing women to practice law, condemning the Law Society for obstructing the legislation obtained, and thanking faithful John Waters, M. P. P. for North Middlesex, for standing up, in spite of sneers and small criticisms, for women" right to vote."

FOUNDATION WORK.

Out in Omaha, Nebraska, the license fee is $1,000, and the local papers say that the system has corrupted the city government and police, and has encouraged political tool dives and bummers so that the city politics are wholly debauched. Those who criticise prohibition for what it does not do should bear in mind the fact that the fruit it does accomplish is vastly better than the necessarily tainted fruit of license.

No system of legislation calculated to restrain the sale of liquor will prove self-working. And all law requires a powerful public sentiment in sympathy. The fundamental necessity is a temperate and self-controlled public, and those who want the good time coming should beware lest they take the back tracks of destructive criticism rather than the forward march of constructive and Gospel temperance work on human character, beginning particularly with the children.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

AT SEA.

During that fearful storm in which the Spree was so nearly lost with her 700 passengers Mr. Moody and Gen. O. O. Howard organized a prayer meeting. And after the meeting Mr. Moody turned in to have a sleep because he felt such a trust in God that he sincerely cared whether the ship went up or went down. That is the true spirit of filial confidence.

"There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God." Not in the distant and shadowy future alone, but here and now God gives rest to those who are able to make a complete surrender of their own wills. This is the true rest of God. It is "as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Why should we not be at peace, if only we would lay hold of the truth that God loves His children with a love beyond all comprehension, that He controls all events, and that He has promised to cause all things to work together for good to those that love Him?

The great hindrance to peace is that we are not altogether willing that the will of God should be accomplished in us in every particular. We do not want to suffer. We no not like to be disappointed, or to be kept waiting for something which we think we need right away. We do not enjoy being poor or incapacitated for vigorous work. Yet it may be that we need the dicipline of just such experiences, and that our Father, who knows us better than we know ourselves, sees that he cannot accomplish His promise to cause all things to work together for our good except by leading us through the very trials against which our hearts rebel.

A father takes his child to the dentist to have its teeth put in order. The dentist begins boring and prodding and filling and scraping, and the child cries out, "Father, that hurts." The father replies, "I know it, my son; but it will save you from greater pain and loss by and by." The child trusts the father and submits.

That same father, perhaps, a little later meets with a severe loss of business or with some sore bereavement, or is taken seriously ill, and he cries out, "Father, that hurts." And the Father replies "I know it, My son, but it is necessary to fit you for the work I have given you to do, and for the reward which shall come after it." But the man cannot see why he should be called upon to suffer. He thinks he knows what is good for him, and his heart rebels against the discipline. He has less faith in God than his son had in him, and he loses the blessing which God was trying to bestow upon him; just as his son would have lost the benefit if he kicked and struggled so that the dentist could not do good work.

There is only one place in all God's universe in which the human spirit can find rest. "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." "Thou wilt keep him in *perfect peace* whose mind is stayed on Thee." "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but *in Me* ye shall have peace.

A BILL has been introduced in the Alabama Legislature providing for an anuity of $500 a year for Mrs. Davis, the widow of Jefferson Davis, during her life. The bill has met with such favor that its passage is assured.

A PUBLIC SALE—Clement Dale Executor to estate of Gabriel Fike will sell at public auction a lot of land in Benner township sale on Monday Jan 2 at 2 o'clock P. M.,

When you visit Bellefonte, call at the Eureka Grocery, High street Bellefone, next door to Post office yon will find there polite clerks good goods and reasonable prices. Call and see.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

EVENING DRESSES; COIFFURES; GLOVES AND SHOES; JEWELRY.

Materials most in vogue for inexpensive evening dresses, are white or colored crepe de Chine, light quality striped or flowered silk in self-colors or in contrast, ranging from 70 cents to $1.00 per yard, and plain or figured bengaline. Silk linings are essential with crepe de Chine thus increasing the cost, but those of soft cotton are often used with non-transparent fabrics. Combinations may or may not be employed, as both are equally stylish, and waists are round, or pointed according to individual taste. Very wide belts or round waists produce the "Empire effect," at the same time pointed belts of five rows of inch wide moire ribbon, a single row at either side, and the other rows forming the point at the back and front, proves that pointed waists are by no means out of style. A roll of twist silk, velvet or ribbon around a pointed basque, is a new fancy and suitable for day or evening dresses. Sleeves usually reach the elbow and are very full—one or two puffs, sometimes drooping, then again divided by velvet folds or ribbon in contrast with a rosette or bow on the outside. Velvet, ribbon and lace are the most popular trimmings, and on almost every evening dress, velvet and lace, or ribbon and lace, are employed.

COIFFURES.

An easy, graceful appearance is the first requisite of stylish hair dressing, therefore "all over" waves arranged either high or low, are in favor. A high coil on top of the head remains popular and a soft, flat twist resembling the figure 8, with tortoise shell pin stuck through, is also a popular style. One curl coming low on the forehead, with shorter curls on either side and the back hair in short curls and soft loops, is quite new and generally becoming. Real tortoise shell pins (in the shape of small, high combs) are most fashionable, and are used quite far to the front when the hair is dressed high.

STYLISH GLOVES

are very thick, substantial kid called "Derby Pique," in tan red, "ox blood red," pearl gray, blue, heliotrope, pink, Nile green or straw color. The light shades are for evening wear, but fashionists of both sexes now sport red gloves on all occasions except that of full dress. Four button length is most in favor for street, theatre or receptions and even two button gloves are shown. Sixteen buttons are the extreme length for full dress, but fourteen buttons are more generally used. Glove buttons are very large this season, usually smoked pearl and always matching the glove in color. Stitchings are self-colored and also in contrast, except as regards long white gloves, which always have delicate white stitching. The craze for red gloves is so great that the extremes are really bright crimson. A pair of handsome crimson gloves is a very appropriate holiday present, and while on the subject of Christmas gifts, we must not overlook the sweetest and most popular of perfumes Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. Our lady friends could find no more acceptable gift for husband, brother or beau. Gentlemen find it so refreshing after shaving, to say nothing of the fragrance it leaves around the mustache.

SHOES AND HOSIERY

must match costumes, consequently the array of light-colored slippers is unusually large. Beaded toes, straps across the instep, or ribbon bows with Rhine stone buckles are all popular styles. Black patent leather slippers worn with black silk hose embroidered in bright colors, are very fashionable, at the same time however plain colors remain in style.

JEWELRY

presents nothing particularly new, watches remaining very small, and instead of the chatelaines are attached to brooches which may be used for either purpose. Flower brooches, such as pansies, sweet peas, orchids, daisies or chrysanthemums, with or without a diamoud dew drop, retain all their former popularity.

VERONA CLARKE.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo. O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"Love and Duty," to-day, is the most popular piece of sheet music in existence. It is being sung on the stage and by leading singers everywhere. Price 50 cents. Ladies News Pub. Co., Reading, Pa.

PERSONAL.

A young lady of seventeen summers, highly educated, refined, and of prepossessing appearance, desires to form the acquaintance of some nice young man, whom she would advise, if troubled with dyspepsia, to use the great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters.

—The organ recital in the Presbyterian church which was to have been the night before Christmas has been postponed to Friday evening, January 13, 1893. This was made necessary as the new organ will not arrive in time to make it certain that it will be in order for use at Christmas time when a change of date was thought to be prudent. Then it was necessary to fix a date shat would suit the singers and players from a distance who will be present. As we have stated in another place, the organ was shipped from Boston last Tuesday and is expected to reach here by Saturday. Men will come from Boston to set it up. It is said that it will take three cars to hold the material that goes into this large instrument. Everybody should attend the concert on Jan. 13, it will be a grand affair.

TABLE TALK, CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The lively housewife is at all seasons of the year a busy-body—of course, we do not use the term in its meddling sense—and now that the whirl of Christmas and its festivities are so close upon us she will be busier than ever. It requires some brain-work to do gastranomic justice to the holidays and no one knows it so well as herself—unless it be TABLE TALK. The magazine for this month is full of Christmas suggestions, recipes, menus, and apt hints that cannot fail to enlighten her holiday labors and to clear her way of the vexatious mistakes and doubts that sometimes interferes with the perfect success in the preparations of a feast. Verily the housewife will find much in the Christmas number of TABLE TALK that she ought to be thankful for. The magazine is published by the Table Talk Publishing Co., 1113 Chestnut St,, Philadelphia, $1.00 a year, sample copy 10 cents.

"I am convinced of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, after having taken but a few doses"—this is what many people say.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	65
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	32
Barley	40
Cloverseed, fair to good	8 03
do prime and extra prime	8 50
do choice	9 03
Flour, retail, per barrel	4 60
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	12.00
" choice " " "	15.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	50
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	8
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	14
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	14
Country Bacon	8
Lard, leaf, per pound	10
Lard, country, per pound	10
Eggs, per dozen	25
Potatoes, per bushel	55
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	10—12—15
Canned Corn, per can	1 —12½—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	35
Roller Flour, per sack	1 15

THE DAVIS! ○○○○○ ○○○○○

○○○○○ THE DAVIS! ○○○○○

What is The Davis? The best Sewing Machine on earth.

It is the only vertical feed sewing machine ever made.

It sews through thick and thin, without any change of feed; which is the only feed, which will move one thickness or a dozen thicknesses of the same goods and sew the same without making any change.

It has all the attachments. It is light running. It is very durable and we guarantee it to be a long lived machine.

It is a beautiful piece of furuiture and an ornament in any household.

Reader, if you want to make your wife happy, present her with a Davis Sewing Machine.

Young man, if you want to make a present to your sister or to some other young man's sister, a Davis Sewing Machine will make your attachment doubly strong and make you twice as happy.

We challenge any other sewing machines to meet the Davis in a contest, as to the real merits of each, and will be glad to make a public exhibition in practical and fancy sewing. If three or more machines will accept this challenge, we will furnish the room free of charge, including light and heat for that purpose.

We invite all persons interested in the best Sewing machines to call at our store and examine the Davis; when we will take great pleasure in exhibiting the machine and explaining its merits.

McCALMONT & CO.

47 tf

NO BETTER PROOF.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

To the Editor of the New York World:

"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly,

M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime and soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first stages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading to consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

Iron City College.

NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, A

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,

36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases

——DISEASES OF THE——

Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh.

ALL EYE OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED BY THEM.

DR. MORITZ SALM

——WILL BE AT——

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

THURSDAYS—OCTOBER 13, NOVEMBER 10, DECEMBER 8, JANUARY 5, 1893, FEB. 2, MAR. 2 & 30, APRIL 27, MAY 25, JUNE 22.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Examination and Consultation FREE to Everybody.

ONCE MORE HALE AND HEARTY

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1892

For more than 5 years I have had a bad eye trouble, etc., miserable case of dyspepsia, felt generally very bad, became very thin and pale and never had any appetite. But now, after only a few months treatment with Dr. Salm I have gained very much in flesh, my Dyspepsia is cured and my eyes are as well as anyones and I consider myself, thanks to the good Doctor, once more hale and hearty.

MISS MILLIE KELLY,
Snow Shoe
Centre Co., Pa.

Attested by her mother, Sarah Kelly.

SELF—EXPLANTORY.

Tyrone Sept. 29, 1892

DR SALM.

The Medicine you gave me for Bronchitis and Asthma helped me wonderfully. There are 5 or 6 persons here who know of the success you have with me want to see you about their health. Let me know if you can stop over here, if not we will come to see you at Bellefonte

Yours Resps.
MRS. Jennie Corsan.

THE EYES ARE NOW STRAIGHT THANKS TO THE DR.

Indiana Oct. 12th 1892.

I have been cross-eyed and that badly for over 28 years. Dr. Salm operated on both eyes in less than two minutes time, without causing the least pain, nor was I confined to my room for a single moment I can conscientiously say that they are now perfectly strong, thanks to the Dr.

MRS. CALLIE KINTER.

CATARRH & BRONCHITIS CURED.

Dr. M. Salm treated me for catarrh and bronchitis. I had been affected with it for years and was incapacitated for any work and suffered with sleeplessness, but now consider myself entirely cured. Will be glad to answer any questions pertaining to the above testimonial gratefully. JOHN NEWDORFER.

Delmont, Pa.

LUNG TROUBLE & CATARRH CURED

I have had lung trouble and a bad case of catarrh for years, my breathing became very laborious about a year before I came to Dr. M Salm under treatment, and I was unable to do any work whatever, appetite all gone and I became a complete physical wreck and I could see in my friends' eyes that they gave me up for lost. However, after all this, I consider myself now entirely cured, breathing good, no more catarrh, can work all day and feel happy once more; thanks to this great doctor. LIZZIE ALLISON.

Oct. 22, 1891. Blairsville Intersection.

REMOVAL OF POLIPUS.

For the last 12 years I have been troubled with catarrh and for the last 3 years could not breathe through my nostrils; had tried several doctors, and patent medicine in abundance without avail. Dr. Salm, of Columbus, said I had polipus in connection with catarrh; he removed them for me and I breathe again comfortably through both nostrils; altogether I am feeling much better and find myself on the highway to recovery.

WM. ROSENBERGER,
18 Muskingum St.,
June 27, 1889. Massillon, O.

EPILEPSY AND INSANITY.

My daughter Alice had epilepsy to such a degree as to make her idiotic. She was of no use for work, and was not able to recognize any one, we brought her to Dr. Salm for treatment, and the improvement the Dr. worked on her is wonderful. She can work again, has her right mind, no more fits and can talk intelligibly with any one, and is hale and hearty again. JACAB SHAFFER.

Mechanicsburg, Pa. Oct. 21, 1891.

RUNNING OF THE EAR AND DEAFNESS CURED.

For the last eight years my little daughter, Bertha, has had a severe case of running of the ear, the odor was fearful, she became pale, thin and generally complained, but after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm, she is hale and hearty, all running of the ear has stopped and her hearing before having been bad is good again. We recommend the doctor.

I G JONES.

Our daughter Mary has been crossed eyed since birth, she is now 14 years old, and this day we brought her to Dr. Salm, who visits Indiana every four weeks, an operation was made of not more than a minute's duration, and was without pain no chloroform being given The eye is now as straight as any one's.

THOS. A JOHNSTON
SUE M JOHNSTON.

Advance, Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1890.

Diseases of Women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, Tumors, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless, and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea l losses, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatis, vericocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cure guaranteed. No risk incurred. Free examination of the Urine—each persons applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination. Small Tumors, Cancers, Warts, Moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New method Electroysis, Epilepso or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing method. Address all communications to Box 760. Columbus, Ohio. Examination and consultation free to everybody.

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THE HERESY TRIAL.

Dr. Briggs Pleads Not Guilty, and His Jury Adjourns Till Monday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—After a long discussion as to the mode of procedure the New York presbytery, which has assembled to try Dr. Briggs for heresy, took a recess until Monday, when Dr. Briggs must produce his evidence, and after that the argument of the prosecutors and the defendant will be heard. The trial will probably close next week.

After rollcall yesterday Rev. Dr. George Alexander moved that when the presbytery come to a vote on the charges each item be passed on separately. This was to meet Dr. Briggs' objection that several offenses were alleged under each of charges 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Dr. Briggs said he would consider a conviction on any one of the items a conviction on the charge itself. After some discussion this motion was carried.

After a formal vote that the proceedings were in order, Dr. Briggs pleaded not guilty. His inaugural address, first and second editions; his works as far as they are quoted therein; the Holy Scriptures, the Westminster Confession and the Catechism were then put in as evidence for the prosecution.

CLEVELAND'S RETURN.

The President Elect Will Leave Broadwater Island Sunday Night.

EXMORE, Va., Dec. 3.—Final arrangement has been completed for the departure of President Elect Cleveland from Broadwater island on next Sunday. The president elect will be conveyed from the island in the steam yacht Sunshine, which will probably reach Willis landing shortly after nightfall. The private car conveying the little party northward will be attached to the regular passenger train, which is due to leave Exmore station at 10:31 p. m., and will reach Jersey City at 7:50 Monday morning.

The present understanding is that Mr. Cleveland will go direct to New York city, and not stop at Lakewood, N. J., where his wife is visiting Mrs. Freeman, as has been expected. If the programme is carried out as arranged, Mr. Cleveland's visit to Broadwater island will have covered a period of twelve days—from Nov. 23 to Dec. 4, inclusive. His original intention, as announced at the time of his departure from New York, was to remain from ten days to two weeks.

THEY CHEERED OLD GLORY.

A Big Canadian Annexation Meeting Hissed the British Flag.

STIMPSON, Ont., Dec. 3.—Annexationists made a demonstration here that opened the eyes of the federation leaders. Nearly 1,000 voters gathered in the opera house and there listened to speeches in favor of annexation by Henri Matton, Mayn Huntley and Attorney Henry Laidlaw. At one point in the speeches a small body of antiannexationists tried to raise a disturbance, but were quickly hustled out of the building.

Then a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Annexation, 418; independence, 92; remain as we are, 21. At the close of the meeting some one raised the stars and stripes, which were loudly cheered and applauded, while the display of the union jack brought forth a storm of hisses.

The Weather.

The indications are that rain or snow will prevail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money loaned easy at 4@5 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, $4.86½@4.89; actual rates, $4.85¼@4.85½ for sixty days, and 4.87¾@4.88 for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s, 105 bid; extended 2s, reg., 100¼ bid; 4s, coupon, 114 bid.

The stock market was only moderately active this morning. In the opening dealings there was some selling of the Gould properties, the result of the announcement of the death of that gentleman, but aside from Missouri Pacific these stocks gave way only fractionally. Missouri Pacific, however, fell 1¾ per cent., but soon rallied 1 per cent. The market then became steady, and recovered up to the first call. It was learned that the Gould stocks were all trusteed, and this helped to steady the market. About the first call it was announced that $1,500,000 gold had been engaged for shipment. This caused another downward turn, but after 11 o'clock the market hardened, and at noon prices in many instances were higher than the closing of last evening. Western Union Telegraph was exceptionly strong, and was up 1 per cent. Sugar trust was about the only weak stock, declining 1 per cent. Outside of the Gould stocks, Reading and Northern Pacific preferred were the most active. At the close the market was dull.

Closing prices:

Atchison	35¾	N. J. Central	127
Bur. & Quincy	99⅜	North American	12¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	60	Northern Pacific	17¼
Chesap'ke & Ohio	22¾	Do. pref	49¾
Chicago Gas	94	N. Y. Central	109¼
Cordage	138¾	Omaha	48
Cotton Oil	42	Ontario & West	18¼
Del. & Hud	130	Pacific Mail	27¾
Distillers' Trust	68¾	Reading	53⅞
Erie	24½	Richmond Term'l	8¾
General Electric	112¾	Rock Island	80¾
Hocking Valley	28	Silver Bullion	85
Lackawanna	151	St. Paul	78¾
Lake Shore	130½	Sugar Refinery	109¾
Lead	47½	Texas Pacific	9
Louisville & Nash.	70¾	Union Pacific	37¼
Missouri Pacific	55¼	Wabash pref	24¼
Northwestern	112	Western Union	87¾
New England	43¼		

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—COTTON—Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 9¾c.

FLOUR—Steady; fine, $1.70@1.90; superfine, $1.80@2; city mill extras, $4.15@4.25 for West Indies.

WHEAT—Opened weak and continued weak throughout the morning. At noon prices were down ¾c.; No. 2 red winter, 76½@78c.; December, 76⅞c.; January, 77⅞c.; March, 80⅝c.; May, 82⅞c.; receipts, 103,975 bushels; shipments, 89,477 bushels.

CORN—Options opened weak and continued weak. At noon prices were down ½c.; receipts, 212,800 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 51½c. cash; December, 50⅝c.; January, 51⅜c.; May, 53¼c.

OATS—Dull and featureless; prices easy; At noon values were down ½c.; receipts, 39,900 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 36¼c. cash; December, 36⅜c.; January, 37⅜c.; May, 40⅛c.

RYE—Steady and quiet; prices ranging from 54c. to 58c. from track and delivered or boat loads.

BARLEY—Steady; western, 65@80c.; two rowed state, 65c.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged; New Orleans, 30@35c. for good to fancy.

SUGAR—Refined, quiet; cut loaf, 5.31@5¼; crushed, 5.31@5¼c.; granulated, 4.69@4⅞c.; extra fine granulated, 4.81@5; mold A, 4.94@5⅛c.; confectioners' A, 4.56@4¾c.

COFFEE—Spot firm at 17c. for No. 7.

RICE—Trading good, prices steady; Japan, 4½@5c.; domestic, 3¼@5¾c.

PORK—Dull, but steady; old mess, $13.50@13.75; new, $14.50@14.75.

LARD—Dull; December, $9.65; January, $9.70.

BUTTER—Quiet and without special change; state creamery, best, 28@29c.; western separator extras, 31@31½c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; state factory, full cream, fall made, fancy white, 10⅞@11c.; colored, 10¾@11c.

EGGS—Unchanged; state, new, choice, 28c.; western, 26@27c. for good to choice.

TURPENTINE—Selling moderately at 31¼@31½c.

ROSIN—Dull; strained to good $1.20@1.25.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEWS.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1892.

The most remarkable feature of the Stock Market is its stability and underlying firmness. For months past, the market has been exposed to a succession of disturbing influences and disappointments, calculated to unsettle confidence and induce realizing. Among influences may be mentioned an unexpected outflow of gold; an exhaustive drain upon the reserves of the Clearing House banks; a shrinkage of our foreign trade; exceptionally low prices for several leading staple products; the decision of the Presidential election, in favor of tariff changes calculated to produce at least a temporary serious disturbance of our industries and home trade, and especially threatening to the Trusts and combines whose issues are so largely dealt in at the Exchange; the growing seriousness of the silver question, not only to this country but still more so to the financial arrangements of Europe and Asia; and the apparently increasing prob ability that the Brussels Conference may fail to provide for any settlement of that question, whether immediate or prospective.

These factors constitute a combination of complications of such an important character that nothing short of a serious disturbance of confidence and a disposition to get rid of everything but the most stable securities might have been expected to result therefrom. That, however, has not been the effect. The successive blows have produced momentary depressions, followed, however, by prompt recoveries; and to-day, while there is a generally, conservative feeling and a certain degree of caution, there is no really discouraging lack of confidence, and the "bears" are circumspect while the "bulls" show a steady firmness in holding on.

This feeling is not the result of any short-sighted indifference to the grave features of the situation. It is rather the consequence of a serious and intelligent estimate of the significance of these special influences, the result of which seems to have been to assure Wall Street that there are no dangers in the situation which, with due prudence and steadiness of nerve, we may not hope to surmount. The dangers are not ignored nor lightly watched, but they are regarded as so possible of being avoided that it would be weakly premature to treat them as certain occurrences.

The silver question is viewed as possessing an importance perhaps equal to that of all the above mentioned factors combined. But it has so long been the subject of consideration, that financial leaders can hardly be taken by surprise at whatever may come out of it. Few Wall Street men, perhaps, have expected that anything really important would result from the International Conference, except a demonstration that no sound international settlement of the problem could be hoped for out of such a conflict of interested opinion. Such a failure would of course be a misfortune of the deepest importance; there is no disposition to regard the United States as likely to be the most seriously suffering party in that event. To us, the final abandonment of the hope, for a prolonged time at least, of establishing international bi-metallism would mean that we must but stop the addition of silver coin or silver notes to our curreney system, if not that we must also get rid of a portion of our silver money—that, in short, we must commence to take steps in the direction of becoming a gold standard nation. That does not strike anybody, except a few ultra silver-men, as a very serious misfortune. It might do so if there were any serious doubt about our being able to conform our currency arrangements to such a necessity with comparative ease. But, rightly or wrongly, not one financier in ten has any doubt about our stock of gold sufficing to keep our present holdings of silver money from depreciation in its home use. We are a larger and richer nation than France, but our stock of silver is far from equaling the French stock. France, however, has experienced no change in the current value of her silver and is not likely to do so even if silver should fall still lower; why should the United States be less secure in this matter than France? Nor is there anything to be apprehended from the popular bugaboo of "scarcity of money" in case of our abandoning silver; for any required substitute for the gradual increase in the volume of the currency that is now provided through silver could be, with entire safety, provided by relaxing some of the restraints upon the issue of national bank notes. The assuring feature in this problem is that within late months opinion, both public and legislative, has undergone such a thorough change that there would be little difficulty in securing the enactment of these protective measures. Within the first week of the sitting of Congress, one bill has been introduced in the Senate and another in the House providing for the early and complete abandonment of our past silver policy, and the silver faction now finds fewer influential exponents at Washington.

The foregoing considerations have a strong influence in fortifying confidence against any adverse outcome of the Brussels Conference. Indeed, there are not a few capitalists who see a destinctly "bull" side to the silver situation. They argue that, as our credit in Europe has suffered serious damage from our silver policy, so our change favoring the position of a gold standard country would be followed by a great and permanent accession of foreign confidence in our investments and a quick retransfer to Europe of the securities which have been returned home under the apprehensions excited by the Sherman Silver Act of 1890.

I have here aimed to present what, as it appears to me, is the preponderate estimate of Wall street on the silver problem and other minor questions. To me, the estimate seems to be, on the whole, a sound and a safe one. It accounts for the calm and steady tone that now prevades the market; and although it may not foreshadow any specially active movement nor offer any strong motives for buying on a large scale, yet it affords no reason for expecting large declines or disturbing surprises. A situation made up of so many unusual factors and at the stage of an eventful culmination can hardy fail to produce active transfers of securities, and so far it is favorable to speculative operations; but it would be prudent to restrict operations to buying on the raids which are likely to be of frequent occurrence.

HENRY CLEWS.

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They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

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The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

Dear Sister, Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" has cured thousands like you.

It kills the pain, and invigorates the system.

No more backache, no more "bearing down," no more restless days and sleepless nights, hope will take the place of despair, your daily duties will be a delight, and life a joy.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

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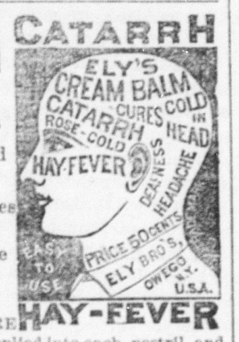

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Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "THE DURKET SPERRET."

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SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD IRVING and others dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMNER, by the late Marquis de Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN, by Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIC MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, which will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, William H. Russell, Archibald Forbes and others.

MEN'S OCCUPATIONS.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will also illustrate their own articles.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION (illustrated) a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS
of the year will represent the work not only of the well known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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1893.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE concedes the election of Grover Cleveland, but promises to defend the Republican policy on Finance and Protection, with all the ability it can command.

It was the discontent of the farmers which caused the Democratic victories of two years ago. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, addressing itself directly to them for the past two years, has carried on a campaign of discussion for their benefit, almost unparalleled in American journalism; and the result coupled with Whitelaw Reid's previous great service to farmers, has been seen in the face that agricultural communities have stood faithful to the Republican party, in a campaign in which, in other localities the party went completely to pieces. This year, the Democratic leaders changed their tactics and excited discontent among workingmen. They pointed to the higher prices of farm products, and assured the workingmen of Northern cities that the British tariff system, (that is to say, lessened protection to American Farming and Industry) would lower the prices of food and manufactured products, and the profits of "monopolists" in this country, while at the same time maintaining the wages of labor, those wages being now the highest ever known in the United States. By false pretence, deception, and a pandering to the lowest passions of uninformed men in large cities, they have carried the country and elected a Democratic President and Congress.

The Tribune confidently awaits the result. Not for one moment, however, will The Tribune yield one inch of ground in the battle for American policies.

Roswell G. Horr's great articles will be among the features of The Tribune, the coming year. Men of every political faith are invited to read them. They will state the Republican view with frankness, point out the probable consequences of a change in the tariff policy of the country, and evade no issue, and conceal no fact, bearing upon the subjects discuseed. Their thorough treatment of fundamental principles will aid every reader to a better understanding of profound and important issues.

A page a week will be devoted during 1893, to war stories and news of interest to union veterans. Old soldiers who have some experience to tell, which has not yet been printed, are asked to send the story to The Tribune for publication.

Farming has now become such an enormous interest in the United States, that there is an imperative necessity for making more of a specialty of the business interests of the Farmers of the country at large. Plans have been formed which ought to make The Semi-Weekly and The Weekly Tribune absolutely indispensable to every tiller of the soil during 1893.

A large number of entertaining features of general interest will also appear. "How to Succeed in Life," "Village improvement," special articles by brilliant men and women of high reputation, Chess and Checkers, and a hundred other things which cannot be recited in a brief prospectus, will appear on the Tribune's pages for 1893. The paper will have less politics and more of the thousand and one things which refresh the mind, entertain the imagination, and guide the reader in the prosecution of his business and social life.

The Tribune asks for reports as to the operations of Village Improvement Societies, from those who are acquainted with their operations.

An illustrated catalogue of excellent premiums will be sent free on application.

The Semi-Weekly is particularly commended to the attention of general readers. It gives more of the keen, incisive editorials, book reviews, foreign letters and other valuable features of The Tribune, than there is room for in the Weekly. The large type and broad columns of the Tribune make it the easiest paper to read.

To all who subscribe during 1892 for one year, the paper will be sent free for the balance of this year. Sample copies free. Weekly $1.00. Semi-Weekly $2.00

Friends of Agriculture, Industry and the Republican party, are invited to make up clubs for this paper in their localities. There are four years' of trial, of new experiment, of discussion of great national topics, and of observation of the effects of Democratic supremacy before the country. The Tribune will lead in the presentation of the Republican view. The friends of the splendid record of the Republican party, can aid in the final triumph of Republican principles by seeing that the people read the Republican side of the story. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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3 cans of Corn for 25 cts.; 3 cans of Peas 25 cts.; 3 cans of Lima Beans for 25 cts.; 6 bars of Soap 25 cts.; Coffee 23–25–26–28–35 cts. per pound; 1 package Mince Meat 11 cts.; Mixed Tea (a number one quality) only 40 cts. per pound; Soup Beans 6 cts. per quart.

The above is a fair sample of our prices. Call and be convinced.

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FRANCE IN GREAT PERIL

The Republic Is Threatened by the Prolonged Cabinet Crisis.

THE MONETARY CONGRESS.

Rothschild's Plan to Be Submitted by the Subcommittee to the Conference with a Recommendation That It Be Adopted—A Silver Warning.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—M. Brisson, who was selected by President Carnot to form a new ministry, has abandoned the undertaking, and the political situation is more muddled than ever.

M. Brisson, in explaining his failure, says he desired to form a cabinet that would cooperate with all the factions, but the refusal of M. Perier to enter the combination and the declination of M. Bourgeois to accept the portfolio of the interior forced him to abandon his task.

The announcement of M. Brisson's failure to form a cabinet has caused a feeling akin to consternation, and there is increasing apprehension of danger to the republic in the prolongation of the crisis.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Rothschild's Plan Recommended for Adoption by the Congress.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—The following information, gathered from the most authentic sources, disposes of contradictory rumors relative to the action of the special committee on the Rothschild plan: The special committee united in declaring Mr. Rothschild's plan extremely interesting and worthy of serious attention at some time.

Mr. Rothschild having asked the committee directly to recommend his proposal to the conference, the committee, by a small majority, replied in the negative, leaving the conference complete freedom on the subject. The special committee afterward, after further consideration, decided by a large majority to specially recommend the Rothschild plan to the conference.

The delegates from the United States, England, India and Mexico have made statements to the committee to the effect that they solemnly desired to call attention to the universal danger that would be incurred should the conference prove a complete failure. The statements to be submitted to the conference along with the report of the committee indicate concerted action in the conference on the part of the countries named.

FLOWER'S RUMORED REMOVALS.

The Governor Says He Has Made No New Ones—Notice Will Be Given.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The rumored resignation of Dairy Commissioner Brown was denied at the capitol, both at his office and at the governor's. Governor Flower said that there had been no new removals. The statement that Secretary Doyle, of the forestry commission, had resigned is denied. In fact, he has been scheduled for promotion by the governor, and will be made an inspector. This statement was made by Governor Flower in relation to dismissals:

I have in my hands the resignations of every official in the building who is a holdover, so that I do not need to request resignations, and statements to that effect are not true. These resignations were handed to me last January, and all I need do if I think a change is necessary is to notify the incumbent that his resignation is accepted. These reports of wholesale removals are mere imagination. When I remove anybody I will notify the United Press at once.

LIZZIE BORDEN INDICTED.

Two Counts Against Her for the Murder of Her Parents.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Lizzie Borden has been indicted by the grand jury on two counts for the murder of her father and mother.

The last witnesses examined were Detective McHenry, his wife, an unknown veiled lady and an unknown small boy.

Sundays at the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Congressman Durborow, of Chicago, chairman of the World's fair committee of the house, who has been re-elected to congress by nearly 12,000 majority, is authority for the statement that the World's fair people will have nothing to ask of this session of congress except a repeal of the Sunday closing provision of the law enacted last session.

Governor Flower Indicted.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—It is announced that the grand jury has found true bills against Governor Flower, his sister, Mrs. Schley, and the administrators of both the Union college and Rapelye estates for maintaining nuisances detrimental to the public health.

Illinois' Official Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 3.—The official vote of Illinois is as follows: Cleveland, 426,281; Harrison, 399,288; Bidwell, 25,870; Weaver, 22,207; Cleveland's plurality, 26,993. For governor, Altgeld's plurality over Fifer is 22,688.

Quarantine Discontinued.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—By order of the secretary of the treasury the quarantine station at the Delaware breakwater, which was established early in September, has been discontinued.

McGonigal in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Dr. Henry McGonigal, the convicted slayer of Annie Goodwin, the cigarette girl, has entered upon his term of fourteen years' imprisonment.

Both Houses a Tie.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 3.—The official count of the vote in Oklahoma shows both houses of the legislature to be a tie politically.

Commodore Folger Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Commodore Folger, chief of ordnance, has resigned his position, to take effect about the first of the year.

Hallinger's Resentence.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 3.—The negro preacher Hallinger, who murdered his mistress in this city by cutting her to pieces, will be resentenced next Monday.

Organized Firebugs.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—An organized gang of firebugs operating in this city have burned over twenty residences in a week.

The Public Debt Increase.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There was a net increase of $586,962.69 in the public debt during the month of November.

WHAT WE SEE.

We see that there are still twenty-two widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers who draw pensions under our government;—

That a Jew was elected to the Massachusetts senate at the last election and is the first instance of the kind in that state;—

That Jay Gould is dead;—

That all the money he amassed while living is still on earth;—

That the oppressed people of Spain are demanding a change in the government;—

That Boston has 10,016 women who can vote;—

That 10,000,000 pounds of snuff were used in the United States last year;—

That a European clock-maker has made a clock that will run for ten years without winding;—

That the base ball clubs in the twelve-club league have decided to play Sunday games next year;—

That Maine has decided that no one can hold office or even vote in that state unless he can write his name and read the national constitution in English;

That the Homestead strike has cost all hands about $2,500,000;—

That it has demonstrated once more the futility of strikes;—

That labor wages an unequal contest with capital;—

That Boston has a mutual benefit association to help aged teachers;—

That every city and town in the union ought to have a kindred society;—

That there have been 8576 deaths from cholera in Germany the past season;—

That last year sixteen cities of Massachusetts voted license and fourteen no license;

That a bronze statue of Brigham Young is to be erected in Salt Lake City;—

That it is not the gift of his numerous widows;—

That the prohibitsonists at the late election cast about 325,000 votes;—

That all the water drinkers did not vote for their favorite liquid;—

That only 134 smugglers were arrested last year;—

That it would be interesting to know why so many escaped;—

That one-cent postage has a chance to capture the next Congress;—

That there are fifteen "heathen temples" in Sanfrancisco;—

That Denmark has an epidemic of suicide;—

That between eight and nine thousand churches were built in the United States last year;—

That there are fifteen varieties of methodists, fourteen of baptists, and twelve of Presbyterians;—

That the death of Jay Gould brings to mind the careers of Tweed, Sweeney, and Fisk, his former associates;—

That we have not seen a good word spoken of this dead money tyrant;—

That the Chinese exclusion act makes no exception in favor of boys who wish to come here for educational advantages;—

That William Derstine says Chicago is having a reign of robbers;—

That he has just returned from the windy city and knows what he is talking about;—

That over 500,000 immigrants were inflicted upon this country in 1892.

FALL OF THE LEAF.

The bright green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world-famed "Silver Age" or "Duquense" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at $1.50 and $1.25 per full quart. Sold by L. Schloss, Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

A new man can be made, out of one that's "used-up," bilious and dyspeptic. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs, and strengthens the system, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. It's the only Blood and Liver Remedy that's *guaranteed*, in every case, to benefit or cure. If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, the money is promptly refunded. But it keeps its promises—that's the reason it can be sold in this way.

"Discovery" strengthens Weak Lungs, and cures Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections. Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery."

CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

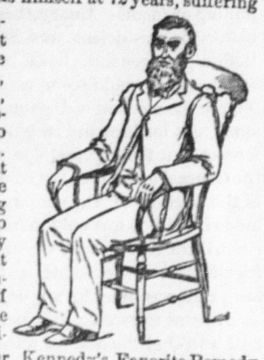
The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N. Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y., finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.



It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

HAY FEVER

Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by

DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis. 50 cents.

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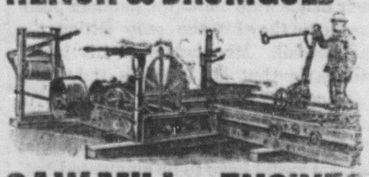

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials,

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1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M		A M	
12 00	9 15	Clearfield	7 00	3 30
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 03
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 13	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 00
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 50
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 30	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m.

Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.
A. G. PALMER, Sup't. Jersey Shore, Pa

CHASE'S 3 HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE A Sample of Electric Liniment GIVEN AWAY at GREEN'S PHARMACY. 46 4t

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No comm unication published unless accompanied by the rea name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upor but one ide of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or aney inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—A. J. Cruse's cigar store and the Bush House office are now brilliantly lighted by the arc light.

—Go to Garman's opera house to-morrow night and see Walter Lawrence in the famous play, "Fabio Romani."

—Mr. Harry Cowdrick and wife are moving into the house owned by Mrs. Blanchard on East Lamb street.

—John D. Sourbeck, the enterprising green grocer on High St., is bound to shine if the electric light works holds out. He has put another arc light in his store.

—The enterprising merchant, Ed. Garman on Allegheny street, has established a free lunch counter in his store. It is conducted by Mrs. Garman assisted by Miss Rilla Bosner.

—James Markle met with a painful accident last Tuesday a heavy piece of machinery fell on his left hand badly crushing it. The doctor's hope to save it however from amputation.

—Last week at the home of the brides parents in Walker township, Miss Mary A. Markle was married to Mr. Irvin Barn, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. J. Lohr, of Clintondale.

—We again call the attention of the readers of the REPUBLICAN, to the claims of the Eureka Grocery, High street Bellefonte, call and see them they will have a good display for the Holidays.

—The new organ for the Presbyterian church left Boston, last Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bellefonte next Saturday, if nothing happens. The organ concert is set for Friday night January 13, 1893.

—Samuel Aley and George Bower, Jury Commissioners were here last week making out the list of names to be placed in the wheel to be drawn from for service in 1893. They were assisted in their work by Deputy Sheriff Crawford.

—The Post office department has issued an order that after Jan. 1, 1893, the rate for a registered letter shall be reduced from 10 cents to 8. This method of transmiting money and valuable packages is the safest that can be taken.

—James Lane, son of John Lane, of East Linn street, has quite a posession of animals. His father always ready to do anything in his power to please his children, has bought James a monkey for a Christmas present. He can now study the origin of man.

—The good seats are going rapidly for "Fabio Romani" to-morrow night. There are, however, still a number of the best chairs untaken, but to get one of them you must go soon. And you don't want to miss it either. It is a great play given by grand performers.

—Under the new election law nominations for borough and township officers will have to be made at least ten days before the election and borough and township auditors will have to get the tickets printed. We believe this change will be found to work to the advantage of good local government.

—Hamilton Otto and family moved last Wednesday from their old home on Penn street to the more cammodious residence owned by Gen. Beaver on east Lamb street. Mr. Otto is the first tenant that will occupy this house since it was remodeled after it was almost destroyed by fire nearly two years ago.

—The Beezer Brothers, sons of the late John Beezer of Milesburg, have purchased the meat market lately conducted by William Shirk on Water street in basement room of Bush Arcade. They are active boys and are certain to meet with success. They have as fine a stock of meat as can be found in town.

—Just received at the Eureka Grocery, High street, Bellefonte, some of the finest Oranges, grown in the state of Florida. Also Lemons and Sweet Potatoes. Also a fine lot of Goods for Christmas, fine China cups and saucers, beautiful vases, castors, clothes racks and other things beyond our power of enumeration. Call and see them.

—Mrs. Ellen Campbell of 102 West Market street, Allegheny City Pa, desires information as to the whereabouts of her brother Francis McBride a brother of Charles McBride who is thought to have lived in Bellefonte in 1860 or about that time and gone from here to California. If Francis Mcbride can be found and identified it will be to his interest.

—Workmen were at work last week taking out the railroad bridge connecting the Bellefonte Fuel and Supply companies yards with the main track preparatory to replacing it with a new one. Last Saturday the race was drawn off so that the men could put in place the timbers for the new structure. This was a chance for the boys not to be lost for catchiug fish and they made the best of their opportunity.

OUR DANIEL LOOKING AFTER HIS FENCES.

He Sees Quay About the Governorship.

The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday says:

The publication by us of the dispatch that the friends of Congressman Charles W. Stone of Warren were booming him for the next Republican nominee for governor, and that he would allow his name to go before the convention, has resulted in calling into action some of the other prominent citizens of the Keystone state who also would be pleased to fill the role of executive for four years. Among those aroused into action is Gen. D. H. Hastings of Bellefonte.

The Past and the Future.

After the convention of 1890 it will be remembered that Gen. Hastings was very much disappointed and for a while it was feared that he would sulk in his tent during the contest even if he and his friends did not join in the movement to defeat the nominee, Mr. Delamater. The general felt that he had been very badly treated, and, in fact, that he had been robbed of the nomination by the wire-pulling element. Among those whom he blamed for his defeat was Senator Quay. Before the general, however, took any action which would seem as if he would oppose the election of Delamater, Senator Quay sent for him and the lengthy conference that took place was followed by the General going into the contest in favor of the election of Delamater, though he made it plain it was only to keep his party record straight. Among General Hastings' friends it was believed his entry into the campaign was due to an understanding that he was to receive the nomination in 1894 and that the senator would aid him, and this belief is said to prevail to this day in and around Bellefonte. The announcement of Mr. Stone's candidacy, however, caused Gen. Hastings some nervousness, and as a consequence he was seen to alight from a cab last night in front of the residence of Senator Quay and mount the steps to ring the door bell. He had come to ascertain from the Senator whether the member from the Twenty-seventh congressional district was going to carry off the prize and what action, if any, the Senator intended to take in the convention. The senator was not at home, however, but later in the night the two gentlemen met at a prominent uptown hotel and conferred for some time.

Every Man for Himself.

Just what pledges were given or not given of ccurse is known to only those two. But it is known that Senator Quay has told all would-be candidates that he will not interfere in one way or the other in this fight. The nomination of Delamater and his disastrous defeat, the blame for both events being laid at the senator's door was enough for him and, he will have nothing to do with the securing of the nomination next time. The senator entertains a very high regard for Gen. Hastings and has stated so. But if Gen. Hastings secures the nomination in 1894 he must do so without the aid of Senator Quay. And this is probably the substance of what he told the general last night.

DON'T MISS THIS.

Mr. H. M. Hinckley, of Danville, Pa., who spoke in the Court house for the Young Men's Christian Association some weeks ago, will lecture here again on Monday evening, Dec. 19th, at the Court house under the auspices of the Association. He is the author of and delivers a lecture entitled "Saul-Paul," or "The manliness of Religion." Mr. Hinckley is a man of high attainments in thought and this with his splendid oratory enables him to impress his audience in a manner that is unparalleled. Every person will be made better by hearing this discourse on "Saul of Tarsus," who became the wonderful "Paul the Apostle." You will also help along the work of the Young Men's Christian Association which is in the field for the present and eternal welfare of young men. Bellefonte has a host of them who need and want the association. The association wants to make their rooms as comfortable and attractive as the finest gilded hell of iniquity, only on a different plan, and for a nobler purpose. Every one should help them in their efforts along the line of work for which they were organized and exist, namely: the salvation of the souls of men. Don't forget you have a share of the responsibility in the work. Come out and hear Mr. Hinckley Monday evening, Dec. 19th, at the Court house at 8 p. m.. Admission 25 cents.

—Grant Swyers of Howard, in the employ of the Wilcox M'f'g Co., at Mechanicsburg, had his arm seriously injured by the falling of a large hammer upon it. He and Daniel Lucas had the hammer raised about fifteen inches supported by a prop and were removing the lower tie while their hands were under the hammer pushing the tie they hit the prop letting the hammer fall. Mr. Lucas drew his hands back in time but Mr. Swyer's right arm was caught and injured from the wrist to the elbow. This occurred on Wednesday morning, Nov. 23. At first it was thought the arm would have to be amputated but, by the skillful work of the surgeons it is thought it will be saved. Since the hurt it has improved very satisfactorily.

—The trustees of the Bellefonte Nail Co, limited, who have been trying for some months to make some disposition of that property have ordered a survey and draft of the lands and buildings to be made. This work was entrusted to Alfred A. Dale, Esq, of Bellefonte, who is one of the most exact and neatest workmen in this line we have in the county. He has made many such drafts and his work is equaled by few and excelled by none in this or any other county in the state. Col. W. W. Jennings, of Harrisburg, ordered the work done.

A MEETING OF AUDITORS.

The new ballot law has imposed a new duty upon Borough and township auditors. They have full charge of the printing and distributing of the tickets. Many of those officers have written to the county commissioners asking for information as to their new duties in view of this fact and, in order to furnish the information to all, the commissioners decided last Tuesday afternoon to call a meeting of those officers throughout the county to meet in the arbitratian room in the court house in Bellefonte on Wednesday, December 28 at 10-30 o'clock, a. m., when all questions will be answered and all information will be imparted by the commissioners' attorney, D. F. Fortney, Esq. It is hoped there will be a full attendance. The following is the letter addressed to the auditors by the county commissiouers.

Dear Sir:

Section 13, of the "Baker Ballot Law," provides, that the printing of the tickets for the township election in February shall be looked after by the Boards of Township Auditors respectively. In view of the many complications in arranging for said elections, and in the printing of said tickets, and inasmuch as the County is liable for the expenses connected therewith, we have arranged for a meeting of the township and borough Auditors of the entire County, on Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1892, at 10-30 a. m. in the Arbitration room of the court house. It is hoped that your Board of Auditors, or at least one representative therefrom, will be present. The meeting will be addressed and instructed by D. F. Fortney, Commissioner's Attorney. The information which you will gain from this, and the inter-changing of ideas with your fellow Auditors from over the county, will be of invaluable service to you in the discharge of your duties in February, and thus be a large saving to the county.

We would suggest that you will be justified in charging the expense of said trip to your district. Do what you can to have a full turnout from your district.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GEO. L. GOODHART,
R. H. HUNTER, Clerk, T. F. ADAMS, J. B. STROHM, Commissioners.

THEY ALL RETURNED.

About two months or nine ago William Derstine and family shook the dust of Bellefonte from their feet and journey to the state of Illinois to take up their permanent residence. He has a brother that lives there and as he had prospered in that country he advised his less fortunate brother in quiet Bellefonte to come west. As business was quite dull here he went but upon his arrival there he found business not much better west than east. Then as soon as the election result became known he says seven large manufacturies shut down at once and one large establishment that was being erected the work was stopped upon it and not a nail has been driven since. Hundreds were thrown out of employment. He had some work but he found that although he received a larger price for a certain amount of work by the piece yet he had more to do upon it so that the price was really no better than prices paid east. He said he never worked so hard in his life. Then his family were not satisfied and taking all into consideration, the works shutting down, the high price of living, etc. he concluded to come east again and he arrived with his family last week. His many friends in town were glad to welcome him back. He talks of starting a repair shop and has also had an offer of a situation to work at his trade of tailor.

—Fabio Romani.

—The revival now going on in the United Brethren church corner of High and Thomas St. Bellefonte under the direction of the pastor of the church Rev. Blackburn is a complete success, many persons are going forward for prayers and great crowds go every night to hear the burning words of the gospel from the lips of the eloquent preacher. Every night the church is filled to its capacity with an interested audience. Last Sunday the building was so full that worshipers were crowded out on to the pavement and many had to go away not being able to get even inside the outer door.

—The people of Millheim, according to the *Journal* of that place, are agitating the subject of a branch road from that place to intersect the Lewisburg road at Coburn. They have had a committee of citizens see Superintendent Westfall who gives them much encouragement. He advised them to employ a corps of engineers to go over the proposed route and have their report ready by Dec 15. His advice was followed and further steps towards building the road will be taken, after Mr. Westfall visits Millheim which he promises to this week, after having seen other rail road officials in relation to the matter.

FOUND—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, on High street Bellefonte, near the residence of Daniel Garman, a ladies Hand Muff. It is a valuable article. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice. Call at the REPUBLICAN office.

BELLEFONTE POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

Last Tuesday night thieves entered the Bellefonte Post Office through the sky light at the rear of the room by means of a ladder. An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow open the safe, a hole was bored through the top and powder put in to blow the door off. This did not succeed but the powder set fire to the papers in the safe when they put water in to put the fire out. An attempt was then made to bore a hole through the door but this was abandoned before completed. Upon examining the safe in the morning the contents were found very much damaged and some papers destroyed by the fire and water. Not being successful in opening the safe the thieves ransacked every drawer and desk in the office, opened some letters but found no money in them. They secured in the drawers and desks they examined about five dollars in change. They had secured some stamps and rolled them up as though to take away but they were found in the morning on one of the tables. The principal loss and damage is the loss of five dollars in change which will be the loss of the post master, and the damage to the safe which belonged to the government and will be the loss of the government; but the safe had been condemned as worthless by the government inspector and the post master had been advised not to use it to put money or stamps in. The money of the office is taken every evening to the Centre county bank so that thieves find going through the Bellefonte post office rather dry business. Their booty last Tuesday night was a very poor compensation for the risk and trouble they went to. Assistant post master Reese was fortunate. He is secretary and treasurer for the M. E. church and had funds belonging to the church in a private desk but fortunately Tuesday afternoon he had paid the whole amount to the pastor and so his cupboard was bare of even a sngle bone for the hungry depredators.

—Last Friday morning Miles Shultz, of Milesburg, who is employed at Morris' lime kilns near this town met with a painful accident while in the performance of his regular work. He runs the car that carries the stone out of the quarry and had just started out with a load; he was on the rear end of the car with his back to the quarry. In the cut men were preparing to put off a blast. If warning was given Shultz did not hear it and when the explosion occurred he was hit in the back of the head with a large spawl from the blast. He was knocked from the car senseless and was picked up by his fellow workmen. A doctor was called who pronounced the hurt a bad bruise but not serious. Since then we learn that the wound, although painful, is rapidly healing. Some blame was attached to the workmen having charge of the blast and one or more of them have been discharged by the managers. Work about these quarries is the most dangerous employment around this town and the proprietors realizing this fact are right in requiring every care possible to be taken by the men themselves. Every accident that has occurred can be traced to the carelessness of some one connected with the work.

—The Borough Council of Bellefonte has authorized Chief Burgess A. C. Mingle to offer a reward of three hundred dollars for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have been starting the incendiary fires that have caused great loss of property lately and frightened many of our good people and disturbed their quiet repose at night. This reward is offered as against those who have set fires or may in the future commit this crime. We hope this may be effective to deter all parties from such criminal action. Don't do it any more, boys; it will be a very serious matter if you are caught, as in the end you will be if you continue in your evil course.

—Last Friday afternoon Mrs. W. M. Mann and Sadie Bayard of Bellefonte, went to Boalsburg, to take part in an entertainment for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of that place. The Bellefonte ladies were entertained in sumpteous manner by their friends and their singing was much complimented all the singers at the entertainment did themselves credit and the affair was a financial success, the proceeds will be devoted to the use of the church to help in part to pay off church debts.

—The ladies of the Methodist church of Bellefonte are making great preparations to entertain the preachers that are coming to the town at the conference next March. There will be 250 preachers and their friends making over three hundred in all. Mrs. Hastings will take seven, Mrs. Woodcock will entertain four, and other ladies in the church will not be backward in taking their share. There is one thing they must not forget, that is to have the chicken coop well filled.

—The amusement loving residents of Bellefonte well remember the famous acting of Walter Lawrence and his supporting company two seasons ago when they appeared in Bellefonte in the world-renowned, "Fabio Romani." And everybody will be just as glad to again greet him on his appearance here to-morrow night. The company is additionally strengthened this season and the performance promises to be unusually fine. Go and see it.

—The Central Conference of the Methodist church, will meet in Bellefonte on the 15th of next March and continue over Sunday. The conference is composed of 250 members who with their friends will at least make a body of three hundred persons to be entertained by the people of that church and the town, but they will be equal to the occasion as they always have been.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS,

Judge A. O. Furst was ill on Sunday but was able to be about his business as usual on Monday,

Miss Emma Montgomery, who has been away from Bellefonte for some time, is at home again.

Miss Myra Knick and Miss Grace Harkness, from Altoona, are guests at the home of Mrs. Robert Irvin.

Gilbert Beaver, who is traveling in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. in this state, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Laura Harper, of Bellefonte, who is a student in Philadelphia, has returned home for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. John Bullock, who has been visiting her parents at Mechanicsburg for several weeks returned home last week Tuesday.

Mrs. E. W. Hale and daughter Ella who have been traveling in New England for several weeks past, returned home last Wednesday.

J. C. Henderson, of Julian, a republican of republicans, visits Bellefonte once in a while when he can get away from important cares that requires his attention at home.

George W. Reese, our assistant Post Master, is enjoying a visit from his brother-in-law, Thomas Bilger and family, of Blue Springs, Neb. Mr. Bilger has not been here for eighteen years and says Bellefonte is much changed and improved in that time.

Mrs. Hammer, who was announced to lecture before the W. C. T. U. at their rooms last Saturday, failed to arrive on time. She came on Monday however and entertained the ladies at their rooms the afternoon and evening of that day. Gentlemen were admitted at the evening service. Her talk is spoken of as very entertaining.

—Last Thursday evening a little after nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given by some boys in the rear of the REPUBLICAN office. Upon going to the scene we found that the buildings of the old Logan machine works now unoccupied were on fire. The alarm was sounded and the fire department promptly on hand. As the fire was discovered before it was well started it was quickly extinguished. The fire was no doubt of incendiary origin and probably the first alarm was given by the parties who set it. The damage to the building was so slight as to be of little consequence. The property belongs to Dr. Stewart of Snow Shoe.

—The Christmas exercises of the Bellefonte High School, will take place on Friday of next week. The graduating class of this year is the largest that ever graduated from that institution. It is from the members of this class that the participants in these exercises will be taken, among whom are: Misses Ella Twitmire, Mame Schofield, Grace Lukenbach, Jennie Longacre, Ruie Tripple, Belle Hoover, Alice Wise, Maud Love, John Harris, Dave Kelley, Daniel Gallagher, Charles Harrison, Temp Cruse and George Miller.

"He who loveth his life shall lose it." The self centred man loses all the purest and most satisfying joys of earth. One of his great misfortunes is that he never learns how many lovely, unselfish people there are in the world. His disposition and his habits form a barrier between him and such people; and when he does come in contact with any of them he is incapable of appreciating their characters. This incapacity for sympathetic companionship with earth's true nobility shuts the man out from one of the purest and most satisfying of the joys of earth.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Dec 14, 1892

Mrs. Julian Aisure, J. Mitchell Garbrick George McAlpine, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Edward Parry, Mrs. Harriet Reed, William Swawl, E. H. Simmons, William Joles, Miss Wagner.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

—At the Eureka Grocery store, High street, Bellefonte, they are keeping pace with the times. They have many valuable things to offer you this Christmas season and you will do well to call and see them. They have also a fine assortment of the best goods in the grocery line and they sell everything at the lowest cash price. We know you will not be sorry if you call on them and they wont charge you anything for looking.

A WEDDING AT ZION. BOGERT—RUPERT.

A brilliant wedding was celebrated last Friday evening at the Reformed church at Zion, when Miss Belle M. Rupert, daughter of T. B. Rupert, who lives about two miles from that place was united in marriage to Elliot Bogert, Esq., of New York. A month in advance about two hundred invitations had been sent to friends and relatives and every preparation made for the one grand event in the life of the young people. Everyone in Zion was of course deeply interested in every detail of the great event and Dr. P. S. Fisher and family did all in their power to make everything pass off with brilliant success. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Miles O. Noll, of Bellefonte. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. William Beck, of Lock Haven, presided at the organ and at seven o'clock sharp he began the music of the wedding march and the bridal party entered the sacred temple and marched down towards the altar. The bridal procession was headed by two ushers, Irvin Wise and J. E. Wilson, then came the bridesmaid and groomsman, J. C. Barnhart and Miss Fannie Fisher; then the bride and groom followed by Rev Noll and Al. Irvin one of the ushers. The ceremony was quickly performed: the bride was beautifully dressed and carcried in her hands a beautiful bouquet of white flowers. After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the Rupert mansion, a grand banquet was served and a pleasant social time enjoyed. Many beautiful and costly presents were presented to the bride. The young couple leaves for New York their future home this week with the best wishes of numerous friends and relatives. The father and brother of the bride are now left alone, as Miss Rupert has been their housekeeper for the past two years, since the death of Mrs. Rupert. We understand that they propose to get along without female help, They have one of the best fruit farms in the county and also know how to keep their trees in such good order as to have fruit when others have none.

DIED—At Oak Hall, Thursday December 1, 1892, of inflamatory rheumatism, Leah J. Campbell, daughter of Samuel E. Campbell, aged 17 years, 8 months and 15 days.

I gently pressed her darling lips,
I felt her parting breath.
I gazed upon her lovely face
And asked, can this be death?

We laid her body down.—
The vital spark had fled.
I gazed again upon her face—
The lovely, and the dead.

And that dear little face was there,
So peaceful and so mild.
I could not wish her back again,
But Oh! she was my sister.

Why should I mourn? her little heart
No longer heaves with pain.
For sickness can no more disturb,
Nor fever parch again.

She now drinks from that pure stream
Where living waters flow;
Escaped from life's dread baffiting,
Its sorrows and its woe.

For to thy mother's fostering arms,
Thou was but lent, not given.
Thou hast easily found the way
Into the native heaven.

For in the bosom of the God,
From pain and sorrow free;
I would not wish the back again.
But I would go to thee

Her Sister MRS. MARY COX

Last week Wednesday, Harry Cowdrick son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cowdrick, of Linn St. was married to Miss Alice Garbrick of Coleville daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Garbrick. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Blackburn the new pastor of the United Brethren church. The wedding was a quiet affair only a few friends and relatives being present, Mrs. Cowdrick, mother of the groom and Mabel and Edward brother and sister of the groom were present. After the ceremony a supper was served, at half past nine o'clock a lot of young people went from Bellefonte to give the usual serenade.

—We have heard about a local Minstrel Troupe in Bellefonte, composed of a large number of our young men with George Meek, local editor of the *Watchman*. The young men named are some of the most capable men in town for such business. It is said they will make their first appearance on Friday evening of Institute week We hope they may succeed and see no reason why they should not. We are certain that they would draw a full house in Bellefonte whatever might be the result in other towns a great factor in the success of a troupe of that kind is attractive advertising and Geo Meek, will certainly understand how to do that.

New goods received every day at the Eureka Grocery, High street, Bellefonte, next door to post office yesterday. A large lot of oranges, lemons, and sweet potatoes were received.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE